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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Felinor	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

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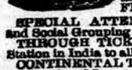

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S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

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Bombay, 19th July, 1898.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 121 OF 1897.

VASSANJEE MUNJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaun Back Road, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

RAGHUNATH MUKUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1897, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, viz. :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86, together with Gymkhana Hotel Bungalow and four houses standing thereon, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows :—On the East and North by the property of Rastomjee Sorabjee Kharas; on the South by the property of Dinshaw Shapurjee Dalloo, on the West by the portion of plots Nos. 25 and 26 hereinafter described, which premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant Raghunath Makund and his tenants.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86 and known as plots 25 and 26, situate at Lanowli Taluka, Maval, Poona Zilla, bounded as follows :—On the East and South by the premises belonging to the said defendant hereinbefore, firstly described, on the West by the passage and beyond it by the property of Rastomjee Sorabjee Kharas, on the North by the property of Dinsha Shapoorji Dalloo, which premises are now in the possession of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land forming portion of Survey No. 98, measuring East to West 695 feet in length, and North to South 631 feet in breath, being 10 Acres in area, situate at Turgerli, Maval Taluka, Vadgaon Tukdi, Poona Zilla, and bounded as follows :—On the East, South and West by the property of Dhondujir Guru Arjungir Gosawi, and on the North by the property of Chinta Gangadhar Vadekar, together with passage 10 feet by 1525 feet, on the South side thereof, which premises were formerly in the possession of Robert Frederick and William Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land being survey No. 5, containing by admeasurement 6171 square yards, situate on the West side of the Lanowli Bazaar Road, at Lanowli Taluka, Maval Tukdi, Vadgaon Zilla, Poona, with the bungalow and out houses standing thereon bearing Municipal No. , and bounded on the East by the property of the Railway Company, on the West by the property of Temuljee Shett, North by the Bazaar Road, South by the property of Sadoba Patel, which premises formerly were in the occupation of Robert Frederick, and now of the defendant Raghunath Mukund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 18th day of June, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

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G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th July, 1898.

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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
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Acting Manager.

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"Your publisher sent me your book (beautifully printed and I have been reading it in wonder at the immensity of reading which must have gone to it, and the labour of arrangement and the whole body of thought and industry in its composition."

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"The product of much research, and the work of an ingenious mind."—"Times," July 7.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 0-2m., 11-56a. Low water, 5-2m., 6-3a.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Bahaduri and Umballa entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Socotra, Afghan, and Kola entered, and the steamer Pemba left the dock yesterday.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Alibhoy Kaiurbhoy, a Borah, residing at Doctor Street, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on the night of the 16th instant, the lock on the door of his room was forcibly removed, the place entered and gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 209, were stolen.

A NEW J. P.—Mr. Wamanrao Damodharji Pitale is being feted by his numerous relations, friends and admirers in his appointment as a Justice of the Peace. On Sunday night there was a large gathering of Hindu and other gentlemenat the bungalow of late Harrischandra Sadashivji Hate, 1st Engineer, G. I.P. Railway. Singing, speeches, refreshment, pansupari, and good illumination, etc., were enjoyed by the guests.

A MISSING SEAMAN.—Captain A. S. Hughson of the steamship Northsand, has reported to the police that on the 8th instant, while his vessel was in the Red Sea, during the voyage from Blythe to Bombay, one of his crew, a donkey man, named Thomas Hay, aged thirty-six years, was found missing. As Hay was subject to fits, it is surmised that he must have been seized with a fit while seated on the portside of the lower bridge, facing outwards, fell overboard and was drowned.

BURGLARY AT MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD.—Nanji Govindji, a grain dealer, having his shop at Mahim Bazaar Road, closed his shop at 9 o'clock on Saturday night and went to sleep in a room leading off the shop, when he awoke at 5 o'clock on the following morning, he discovered the place had been forced open and a large wooden-box containing some papers and gold and silver ornaments stolen. The box was afterwards found in a shed close by broken open and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 372 carried away. The stolen ornaments belonged to several persons, who had pledged them with the complainant.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting.):—

Mroh.....	Co sack..... Huttner
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow. Louis
Selection No, 2.....	Il Trovatore..... Verdi
Valse	Zulcika..... Florence Farc
Selection	The Old Guard ..... Pianquette
Calop-Militaire ...	Pleine Carriere ..... Bohm

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL OFF A WALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Luximon Soma, aged fifty years, a malee, employed in the service of a Mahomedan gentleman and residing at his master's premises at Bandora Hill. On the morning of Saturday, the 25th ultimo, deceased climbed up a wall about eight feet high to get some leaves for his master's goat, and as he was plucking the leaves his foot slipped and he fell off the wall, fracturing his right leg and sustaining a wound. He was placed in a gharry and conveyed to his master's house in Khoja Moholla, whence under his orders he was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital, it was found that deceased had sustained a compound fracture of both the bones of the right leg with an extensive abrasion of the muscles of the leg. Symptoms of tetanus set in on the 11th instant, deceased's condition grew worse and he died on Sunday. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

THE PATHAR PRABHUS IN ZAOBA'S MANDIR.—On Sunday the members on the Pathar Prabhu community met in Zaoba's Mandir to perform the combined function of holding two annual general meetings of the Pathar Prabhu Relief Fund. They were due respectively in February 1897 and February 1898; but on account of the plague, had to be postponed *sine die* everything being now quiet the managers of the institution elected to hold both of them together for the convenience of all concerned, hence Sunday's gathering. Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kritikar presided. After the election of the new office-bearers, and votes of thanks being passed to the retiring committee and other officers, he aldre sed both meeting in a thrilling speech bristled of suggestions to the new management as to how to advance the interest of the fund entrusted to their fostering care by the members of their community. The president's reference to the loss the fund has sustained by the death of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others since its last annual meeting was held in February 1896, was very pathetic. Mr. Vinayakrao Bapuji Kothare appeared to his community to evince the same magnanimity that they had in respect of this fund in rehabilitating the "Hall" of the caste for such public meetings. Tea was served and the assembly broke up.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The committee of management of this institution beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 30th June 1898:—H. H. Raja Sir Rama Varma, K.C.S.I., Rs. 500; Mr. Abdoo Abdul Kadar (monthly subscriber, Rs. 15) Rs. 90; Sir George Cotton, Kt., Rs. 60; H. H. the Aga Khan, K.C.I.E., and Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, each Rs. 50; Mr. H. Couldrey, Rs. 30; Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., (through Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co), the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Major George Davidson, R.E., Lt.-Col. Gerald Martin, Standard Oil Co. of New York, and Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, each Rs. 25; Mr. J. Muir, C.S., Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and Messrs. Dharamsey and Narottam Morarjee, each Rs. 20; H. H. the Chief of Kagal (Senior), Mr. Sapoorjee Jeewanjee, Framjee Muncherjee Cama charity and a Parsi Physician in memory of his late apothecary T. S. A. Contino, each Rs. 15; the Hon'ble Sir Charles F. Farran, Kt. (Chief Justice of Bombay), Rajah Ashutosh Nath Roy, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, Dr. Rashbeary Ghose, C.I.E., M.A., D.L., Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Rivers G. Currie, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Surg-Major-General G. Bainbridge, the Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Doig, M.I.C.E., Messrs. Framjee Sons and Co., Mr. J. H. Symington, Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, H. J. R., Mr. Pranjeevandass Cullidandass in memory of his beloved wife, Bai Maneckbai, Captain S. Goodridge, R.N., Mr. J. Begbie, Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co., Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Mr. G. H. Townsend, C. M. C., Mr. K. G. Desai, L.C.E., Mr. H. E. Bamji, Mr. Damji Luckmichund, Khan Bahadur K. R. Dadachanji, Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, Mr. F. A. Little and C. L., each Rs. 10; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Strachey, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrooddin Tyabji, Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy B. Peter, Mr. C. Beresford, Mr. C. Henriot, G.R.L., Mr. P. F. Fischer, Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur, H. G., Mr. T. Kerr. Anderson, Bar-at-Law, Mr. I. O'Callaghan, R.A.E., H.I.B.H., J.M.C., D.H.G., Geo. K.H., J.B., C.H.S.B., P.B., P.T., E.S., T.R.D., J. D. & Co., Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. D. Cursetjee Patell, A.B., Mr. H. R. R. Dunk, B., Mr. G. U. Sweet, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsy, Mr. G. S. Rao, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, A.M.T.J., Mr. Sassoon J. David, A.H.D, Mr. Rustam S. Powvala, J.A.S., Mr. Damoder Khetsey, Sha Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee, Mr. E. Greenwood, Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., Dr. A. P. Cama, L.M.S., Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, G.G., F.J.R., J.A.J., Mr. O.T. Burke, M.I.E., Mr. W. D. McKeown, Mr. F. C. Allen, Mr. Charles Napier Clifton, Mr. Khimjee Jairam Narronjee, P.S., Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery, R.W.H., L.N.B., Mr. P. L. Wright, Mr. Kalidas Jootha, Mr. Rattonsey Curramsey, Mr. S. K. R. Cama in memory of the 3rd anniversary of his beloved mother, Rai Bahadur Manilal Nahar, Rai Bahadur Kali Prosono Roy, Mr. P. M. Dalal, Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal and Mr. Janardhan Gopal, each Rs. 5; A.F.B., Mr. Peroz-shaw R. R. Mody, Mr. Dinshaw D. Curranee, Mr. D. N. Dady, Mr. F. R. Vicajee, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Rustomjee C. Setna, F.A.O., Rao Saheb G.N. Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B., I.M.S., E.B., Mr. F.D. Pandey, and R.D.S., each Rs. 3; F.D. and Mr. Nausey Narayenjee each Rs. 2; and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Re. 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the treasurer of the institution.

POLO.

5 p.m.		5-15 p.m.	
Colours.	White.	Colours.	White.
Thesiger	Baldry	Thesiger	Birkett
Fischer v	Benson	Fischer v	Benson
Lock	Savile	Lock	Savile
Graham	Strick	Graham	Strick
	Fairclough		Fairclough
5-30 p.m.		5-45 p.m.	
Colours.	White.	Colours.	White.
Thesiger	Parmentira	Thesiger	Lord
Fischer v	Birkett	Fischer v	Benson
Lock	Baldry	Lock	Baldry
Graham	Savile	Graham	Savile
	Strick		Fairclough

6 p.m. pick up.

WRAGGLES: "Well, Adam was a lucky man." Barker: "In what particular way?" Wraggles: "He didn't have to prance around the garden like a blamed idiot holding Eve on a 100-dollar bike."

ATTACHMENT AGAINST A LIFE ASSURANCE POLIOY.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

BHUGWANTRAO VENAYAK Vs. GOVINDRAO GUNPATRAO AND OTHERS.

MR. BROWN of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co. with Mr. Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cawasjee B. Setna represented the defendants.

One Gunpatrao Ramchander, who was a clerk in the office of the Post Master General of Bombay, had subscribed to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, whereby after his death, his widow would have been entitled to receive a certain pension. But his wife predeceased him and in consequence, according to the rules adopted by the members to open a life assurance branch, Gunpatrao Ramchunder had the option of ceasing his connection with the fund by accepting thirty percent of the subscriptions paid or to continue his subscriptions to the fund to secure the payment at his death, of a sum of money for the benefit of his family or estate on the principles of an Assurance Society. Gunpatrao elected the latter course and applied for and obtained a certificate to the effect that he was admitted a member of the life assurance branch and his excutors, administrators or assigns, on his death, would be entitled to the sum for which he was assured from the funds of the above named institution. Under one of the rules he was entitled to assign the certificate during his life time. Shortly after the admission of Gunpatrao as a member of the Assurance branch, he died, leaving sons, who are his heirs and representatives according to Hindu law.

The plaintiff, who held certain promissory notes executed by the deceased Gunpatrao, brought a suit against the representatives of the deceased to recover the amount due on the notes and obtained a decree from the Court, in execution of which the sum for which the deceased had been assured, was attached by means of a prohibitory order and a garnishee notice was issued against Mr. Vaz, the secretary and treasurer of the fund, calling upon him to show cause, why the money attached should not be brought into Court.

At the hearing of the notice Mr. Vaz appeared before the Court and admitted that subject to certain deductions the sum assured was payable to the executors and administrators of the deceased. But the defendants through their pleader contended that such sum was not attachable under Section 4 of the Provident Fund Act 9 of 1897. The question therefore arose, whether the sum, which was assured on the death of Gunpatrao, was a "compulsory deposit," in Government Provident Fund and as such exempt from attachment.

After hearing the arguments put forward by both the parties, his honour held that the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, was a voluntary Society, established to provide pensions for the widows of the subscribers. It had not been constituted by the authority of the Government, although it had been recognised and somewhat supervised by Government. The money sought to be attached were not provident fund or compulsory deposits. This was a case of an ordinary policy for an annuity for a widow and in case of her dying before the subscriber, he had the option of obtaining a benefit in the nature of a policy of assurance. This policy had not been obtained for the benefit of any particular individual but was payable to the executors or administrators of the deceased for the benefit of his estate, unless it had been previously assigned over to another person, in which case it would become payable to the assigns. For these reasons the court confirmed the attachment and ordered the Secretary and Treasurer to pay the amount into court.

Against this order, Mr. Balkrishna Solicitor moved the full Court to reconsider the findings of the Chief Judge, but the Court after hearing further arguments confirmed the decision of the Chief Judge.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPAN'S ESTATE.

SALEMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY THARIA TOPAN AND OTHERS vs. LADY JANBAI AND OTHERS.

THIS was an application on behalf of Mahomedali Tharia Topan, a son of the late Sir Tharia Topan, in which he asked for a sum of Rs. 60,000 for his betrothal and marriage ceremonies out of his share and interests in his late father's estate. Mr. Branson instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishah appeared for the applicant, and Mr. D. D. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishah, appeared on behalf of Lady Janbai in support of it, while Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and the 9th and 10th defendants; and Mr. Young appeared for Bhanbai.

The applicant in his affidavit, among other things, stated that the deceased Sir Tharia Topan had left considerable property both in Bombay and Zanzibar. He was entitled to a one-fifth share in the residue of the estate, which would roughly amount to several lakhs of rupees. He required Rs. 60,000 out of his share for the purpose of his betrothal and marriage and had instructed his solicitors to obtain the consent of the parties concerned, but no reply had been received. Having regard to the position in life and state of the family, the sum of Rs. 60,000 was an adequate sum for the purpose and he prayed that the court would be pleased to direct the receiver to pay him the sum. Lady Janbai widow and executrix of the will of the late Sir Tharia Topan, in her affidavit among other things stated that she had on the occasion of the betrothal of her eldest son given him Rs. 15,000 besides ornaments and clothes valued at Rs. 22,000 from his father, and it was ridiculous to suppose that the betrothal and marriage ceremonies should be covered by a sum of Rs. 17,500. She contended that the sum asked for was reasonable and proper.

On behalf of the plaintiff and the 9th and 10th defendants, it was contended that it was difficult at present to ascertain the share of the applicant in the residuary estate. On the betrothal of Mahomed Mehdi a sum of Rs. 17,500 was granted by the court, and the same sum ought to be paid to the applicant.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, adjourned the matter to consult the Receiver as to what sum would be considered proper having regard to the interests of the parties concerned. Costs reserved.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE GIFT OF THE LADIES OF SURAT.

THE Collector and Agent to the Governor, at Surat, has forwarded the following letter to Mrs. Mahaluxmibai Kalabhoy Lallubhoy as representing the native ladies of Surat, to whom it is addressed:—

Simla, 11th June, 1898.

Mesdames,—I am directed to say that the Secretary of State has intimated that her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been pleased to accept the address and the casket, presented by you on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the 60th year of her Majesty's reign, and has commanded that her Majesty's special thanks may be conveyed to you for this loyal offering.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. LUCAS,
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CRICKET.

TELEGRAPH vs ORDNANCE.

THE match between the Telegraph and Ordnance Cricket Clubs was played on the Cooperage on Saturday the 16th inst., resulting in a win for the former by 25 runs. For the Telegraph Rozario 19, Alexander 17, Lynn 14, Page 13 and Perkins 12, batted well, whilst for the Ordnance Framjee 14 and Goble 22, were the highest scores, the former was let off in the slips before scoring. Full scores:—

TELEGRAPH.

Alexander, c Green, b Evans	17
Page, b Kelly	13
Rozario, c Goble, b Kelly	19
Lynn, c Hormusjee, b Evans	14
Pote, b Evans	0
M C Johnson, c Framjee, b Kelly	0
Mason, b Evans	4
Rodrigues, not out	4
Perkins, b Kelly	12
E Chitte, b Kelly	3
Michael, b Hormusjee, b Evans..	9
Extras	9
Total	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Rustomjee	10	0	36	0
Evans	14	4	25	5
Kelly	11	3	25	5

ORDNANCE.

Rustomjee, run out	9
Framjee, c Perkins, b Page	14
Goble, b Pote	22
Holborn, b Page	2
Hewes, c Michel, b Pote	8
Kelly, b Chitte	0
Green, c Chitte, b Pote	1
Hormusjee not out	3
Collinson, b Pote	0
Power, b Page	0
Evans, b Pote	4
Extras	7
Total	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Page	10	2	27	3
Alexander	6	0	17	0
Pote	7-4	2	11	5
Chitte	5	1	8	1

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT MANDVI.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the City Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry regarding the deaths of Narayen Canji, a Hindu lad, and Mattabai and Manbai, women, who were buried under the debris of house No. 16, Broach Street, Mandvi, a portion of which collapsed on the 17th of June last. Mr. Brown, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Lalbai, wife of Narayen Virji, the owner of the house. Mr. Noble, solicitor, appeared for Jairam Valji, the occupant of the godown. Mr. Mulla, solicitor, represented Bhoja Jetha and Shivji Cooverji, the owner and the occupant, respectively, of the neighbouring godown, alleged to have been damaged by the falling of the house in question. Inspector Power and Constable Jones watched the proceedings under orders from Superintendent Grennan, of B. Division.

Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Katrak was examined by the coroner. He said he was a Licenciate of Civil Engineering of the University of Bombay and was an Associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in England. He was Superintendent of streets and buildings in the Bombay Municipality. In consequence of information received by him on the morning of 17th June, he proceeded to a house in Broach Street, Mandvi, and observed the Municipal workmen, fire-brigade men and others engaged in removing the debris, and whilst he was there a woman was extricated alive from the debris and sent to the hospital. Between 7-15 and 7-30 a.m. he saw the bodies of Narayen Canji, a lad nine years old, and Mattabai and Manbai, two Hindu women, brought out of the debris. The rear portion of the house had fallen from top to bottom. The house admeasured 85ft. in length, 32ft. and a-half in breadth and about 80ft. in height. It was a frame-built house and consisted of a ground floor and six upper floors. There were eight bays lengthwise and three crosswise of an average length of ten feet each. The house was built eight or nine years ago, and an application and plans were submitted for the purpose by Narayen Virji, the owner, on the 30th May 1889. Witness examined the house on the 6th instant after the debris were removed. He found a portion of the rear wall still standing. It was made of rubble stone and lime masonary and had been plastered over both inside and outside. The thickness of the wall on the ground floor, after deducting the thickness of the plaster was eighteen inches and a-half. The foundation was sound. On examining the wood-work that had been removed from the debris, he found ten pieces of jungie teak decayed. The decayed portions of the wood-work were hidden in the masonry and could not be seen. He was of opinion that the collapse of the house was due to the decayed condition of the wood-work. Witness produced before the court the ten pieces of the decayed wood-work. There was heavy rain during the preceding four days, which might have accelerated the fall. The exposed outside surfaces of the pieces produced seemed to be sound and appeared to have been painted some years ago. Without breaking down the masonry it was impossible to see the hidden portions of the wood-work. The Municipality had no power to enter private houses and to break down the masonry in order to examine the soundness or otherwise of the wood-work. The motar used in the building was good. The pieces produced were pieces of posts and beams. The ground floor of the house was used as a godown. He believed that the rear and east walls, which were of rubble stone and lime masonry, were old and might have been the walls of the former building. Probably some of the posts and beams were old wood at the time the house was built. There were no building bye-laws eight or nine years ago when the house was built, and therefore no notice could be taken of the dimension of posts and walls. He thought the posts decayed in consequence of leakage from the nails and also from their being old. Jungle wood of good quality was allowed for posts and beams for houses of any height even at the present day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said some time decayed timbers were found in houses and then notices were given by the Municipality to remove them. It did not necessarily follow that because some timbers were decayed the house must fall.

Narayen Virji, the husband of Lalbai, the owner, was next examined. He said that the house in question belonged to his wife Lalbai. He conveyed the house to the trustees of his two wives on the 5th January last. He purchased the premises from Jethabhoy Calianji on 6th July 1889, and built the present house in accordance with the plans submitted to the Executive Engineer. He noticed a crack in the rear wall and warned the occupants to vacate immediately.

The coroner having briefly summed up, the jury unanimously returned a verdict that the deaths of the three persons abovenamed were caused by injuries received by their having been buried under the debris of a portion of a house which accidentally fell on them.

THE RETIREMENT OF SURGEON-COLONEL CUNNINGHAM.

THE Director-General, Indian Medical Service, has been addressed by the Secretary of the Home Department as follows, concerning the retirement of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham:—

Sir,—I am directed to say that, on the retirement from the service of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, M.B., F.R.S., C.I.E., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, and Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by him to the State.

After distinguishing himself at Netley, Dr. Cunningham proceeded to Germany in company with the late Dr. T. Lewis to study the so-called fungoid theories of the causation of cholera, and on arrival in India he was placed on special duty to investigate this subject. His first paper thereon was published in the seventh Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and gained for him the warm approbation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. From that time until 1879 Dr. Cunningham was continuously engaged in the study of the Etiology of Cholera and cognate and similar subjects and published a series of papers, mostly in collaboration with the late Dr. T. Lewis, including "Microscopical and Physiological researches into the Agent or Agents producing cholera" (1871-73), "The Fungus disease of India" (1874), "The soil in its relation to disease" (1874), "The oriental sore as observed in India" (1875), "Leprosy in India" (1875), Cholera in relation to certain physical phenomena" (1876). All or nearly all of these contributions are classical and have rendered the names of Lewis and Cunningham familiar to students of tropical hygiene and of tropical medicine.

In 1879 Dr. Cunningham was appointed to the Chair of Physiology in the Medical College at Calcutta—a post which he continued to occupy till he was compelled to take sick leave last year. By his zeal and devotion to his work he introduced a high standard of efficiency in the teaching of physiology in the college. He was the first professor to demonstrate histological preparations to the students in a systematic way, and also the first to teach them the practical use of the microscope. His generous sympathy with the earnest student and his unusual appreciation of all the best features in the character of his pupils enabled him to stimulate in a high degree the growth of scientific thought amongst those who attended his lectures. It is difficult to exaggerate the effect of his personal influence in the development of medical education in Bengal, and the Government of India anticipate that it will be long before it ceases to be felt in the college.

In 1884, while the controversy regarding the significance of Koch's great discovery of the comma-bacillus was becoming acute, Dr. Cunningham was appointed Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner for the purpose of investigating this problem, and the results of his labours have added to his reputation among scientists throughout Europe.

Dr. Cunningham's most recent labours have been directed towards investigations connected with snake-bite and the discovery of a remedy. In the course of these investigations he has been successful in clearing away many serious errors.

Dr. Cunningham has twice received the thanks of the Government of India for reports submitted by him in collaboration with the late Dr. Lewis. (1) The Oriental or Delhi sore (1877). (2) Cholera in relation to certain physical phenomena.

In 1885 he was made an Honorary Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy. In 1891 he acted as delegate to the Congress of Hygiene and Demography of that year. In 1893 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1894 he was deputed to Rome to represent the Government of India at the International Medical Congress.

By the retirement of Dr. Cunningham, the Government of India lose the services of one of the most distinguished of the scientific men who have served them, the Indian Medical Service one of its most eminent members, and yourself an invaluable adviser. He carries with him on his retirement the warmest thanks of the Government of India for his long and distinguished services.

WEATHER WORKING DAYS FOR SHIPPING

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday and Saturday, 15th and 16th July should be counted as full weather working days for vessels working in the Docks.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824, Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s, 1 1-2d, and upwards.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	36 73	38 40	36 60	35 47
Monday, July 18th	0 51	0 77	0 69	0 79
Total.....	36 89	39 17	39 29	36 26
Total fall to July 18th, 1897	35 99	31 93	35 45	32 68
Total fall to July 18th, 1896	43 88	42 83	45 98	45 11

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	80	49
On the 16th July 1898	2	56
Total.....	83	5
DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	16	35
On Saturday, the 16th July.....	0	35
Total.....	16	70
Total fall up to 16th July 1897.....	8	25
Total fall up to 16th July 1896.....	22	1

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY, 1898.

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

1. The barometric readings are cor

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BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
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HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
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SHIPPNG DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
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Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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SAFES AND LOCK
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
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CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
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FIRE-PROOF
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NOTICE.
THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCH-GATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

WITHOUT further news to report through Reuter than that already chronicled in this column under Saturday evening's date, we append our usual weekly Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday, which shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	2,18,854
,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,,	1,77,645
Other ,,	Inc.	,,	22,92,857
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	44,403
Other authorised ,,	Dec.	,,	23,475
Loans	Dec.	,,	3,19,533
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	,,	2,72,033
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,,	5,142
Cash	Inc.	,,	24,43,812

To-day's Return of the Presidency Bank discloses an addition to the Cash Balance of some 24 1-2 lakhs, at 148 1-4 lakhs. From Private Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals last week of over 2 lakhs, and at the Branches of 1 3-4 lakh. Private Deposits increased by nearly 23 lakhs; and Government Securities were less than 1-2 lakh more. Loans were over 3 lakhs lower; and Bills Discounted and Purchased 2 3-4 lakhs less.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, with a limited enquiry, and a decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices.

The telegrams received this morning from the districts report that since last Thursday 4·07 inches of rain has fallen at Broach, 1·79 inch at Barsi, 1·45 inch at Khamgaon, 2·69 inches at Agra, and 2·14 inches at Cawnpore, with a very meagre fall at Dhulia, Jalgaon, Dhollera, and Bellary, ranging from 51 to 5 cents. The weather was cloudy but seasonable in most districts; at Beawar the rainfall has been too insufficient to enable agricultural operations to get a fair start; and at Bellary the food-grains are suffering from want of rain.

WHEAT is inanimate in tone, and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS.—Prices of Linseed are 1-2 an. lower; and in Rapeseed there has been a decline to a like extent; while for Poppyseed quotations continue at their various level.

The Receipts of-Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	1,935	bales.
Linseed	291	cwts.
Rapeseed	3,740	,,
Gingellyseed	691	,,
Poppyseed	829	,,
Castorseed	2,071	,,
Rice	1,214	,,

FREIGHTS are dull and without change.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, from which level rates advanced 1-32d. all round. Business passed to only a small extent, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 27-32d.	per	Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d.		,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.		,,
Francs	1·08		,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market having been closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, no business is reported, rates being nominally quoted at 95 9-16 for 3 1-2 per cents, for Money and Account, and 86 for Threes.

SHARES.—This market has also been closed to-day owing to the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 9th July, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 9. Rs.	July 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,67,312	43,48,458
Do. do. at Branches	24,31,763	22,54,118
Other Deposits	2,67,91,501	2,90,88,358
Post Bills	5,125	5,144
Credits, undrawn	17,67,952	15,43,208
	5,29,67,653	5,46,39,286
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03,08,162	1,03,52,565
Other authorised Securities	37,32,807	38,99,332
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	73,48,382	71,42,736
Loans do. do.	1,40,06,473	1,38,81,535
Bills Discounted and purchased	46,51,495	43,79,462
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	20,960	21,028
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,00,186	1,05,323
Cash	1,23,92,870	1,48,36,632
Rs.	5,29,67,653	5,46,39,286

P. D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	500	...	70
Or per mile of Railway	12	29	...	41
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	2,603	7,750	137	10,493
Total for 19 weeks...	2,803	8,259	137	11,199
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	227	927	1	1,155
Per mile of Ry. do.	13	54	..	67
Total to corresponding date do.	6,045	10,591	69	16,705

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 455
Ditto to date ..... ,, 5,506

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th May 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	257	2	331
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	18,73,366	54,94,349	90,707	74,58,422
Total for 19 weeks...	19,93,35	59,24,349	94,7.7	80,12,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,06,420	2,47,446	6,533	3,60,399
Per mile of Ry. do.	63	148	4	215
Total to corresponding date do.	22,03,982	48,17,345	1,09,986	71,31,293

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,93,601
Ditto to date ..... ,, 3,81,129

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 18th June, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	...	..	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	51,289	...	71,566	...	8,632	37,956
Parcels, &c.	1,31,409	...	2,78,198	...	32,841	96,568
Goods	8,052	..	59,886	...	5,414	2,638
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,86,019	...	..	...	46,887	1,39,162
Aggregate ...	35,01,029	...	4,03,650	...	...	30,91,379

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th June, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	2,65,412	6,53,598	18,941	9,37,951
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	8,03,676

Increase ..... Rs. 1,34 275

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIES—July 13, at Cochin, the wife of F S Davies, Ernakulam College, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CURTIS—GROSE—July 13, at St Stephen's, Ootacamund, George Seymour Curtis, I C S, son of the late Captain Seymour Curtis, R N, to Agnes Eleanor Grose, daughter of the late Hon'ble J Grose, C I E.

DEATH.

RAYMOND—July 11, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Jeannette Hannah, widow of the late Bernard Raymond, of the P and O Co's Service, aged 62 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1898.

AT no time in its annals has the Indian cotton industry, of which Bombay is the chief centre, passed through such a period of depression as the one which overtook it three months ago. Judging from the existing situation, the depression threatens to prolong its duration unless more favourable conditions supervene of which at present there seems to be little prospect. Apart from the ordinary elements of the trade which have now and again, in times past, plunged the industry into a condition of temporary depression, but from which it was invariably able to emerge with little injury, it seems to us that other factors, undreamt of by the mill-owning interests, have come to the surface which are destined sooner or later to become prejudicial to its prosperity. These factors will take some time to develop themselves. They are of a two fold character, internal and external. The former consist of the unhealthy expansion and growth of cotton mills of the stereotyped character, managed on the oft-condemned principles of extravagant commission; of the financial unsoundness of many old and new concerns; of the diminishing ratio of profits; and of the growing difficulty of moving production. The external factors are the currency proposals of the Indian Government and the growth of spinning and weaving Companies in Japan and China. Former depressions in the industry were entirely free from the external factors, which are now slowly but steadily coming into play. The influence of the internal factors was therefore minimised. If new cotton mills sprung up here and in Ahmedabad, there was at least an outlet for their outturn. The supply was equal to, or sometimes more, than the demand. Money was easy and abundant, and the margins of profit were fair. So long as China and Japan were dependent on India for their yarn the condition prevalent, despite some of the chronic economic evils, was tolerably favourable to success. But Japan has already become entirely independent of the Indian thread, and China has awakened to the potentialities of her indigenous cotton industry; while the rivalry of many a powerful civilised European State for the growth and development of its respective trade is slowly pouring forth into the country foreign capital which in the near future is destined to revolutionise the whole surface of the Flowery land with its teeming millions and cheaper labour. Foreign exchange, again, has already wrought a material change, and that for the worse, in the margin of profits. With the steady diminution in the annual opium exports and a corresponding diminished imports of tea and silk, there is going on a silent revolution in the balance of trade, one marked effect of which is the higher rate of freight demanded by the steam carriers on our side. Thus it will be clearly seen that the situation of the Indian cotton industry is not the same as it was five years ago. Both internal and external factors have combined to bring about a revolution, the economic effects of which it is not difficult to forecast.

The revolution is silently going on in the cotton industry. The present stage is one of transition. The old condition of affair is slowly changing, but the new is not yet finally established. It will probably take another five or even ten years before we see it accomplished. Unfortunately, foresight seems to be a minus quantity among the majority of our millowners who, like the epicure, seem only to think of to-day, leaving the morrow to take care of itself. Their optimism has lulled them into a sense of false security. And in all probability they will scarcely think of forearming themselves against the coming economic revolution in the industry until they are on the brink of the precipice, if not completely hurled from that dangerous situation. Extravagant management still characterises the majority of the Mill companies in the city, and if the reader is intent on familiarising himself with all the particulars of that management we have only to refer him to the series of articles which sometime ago appeared in the local Textile Journal, and the more recent contributions on the subject which found room in the columns of the "Pioneer" and were reproduced in the "Textile Recorder" of Manchester in March last. Economy in the cost of production is the last thing of which the Bombay Millowner thinks. So long as he could earn his fat commission of one quarter anna per pound, and so long as he could satisfy the apathetic and unenquiring, but speculative, shareholder with a reasonable dividend, it matters little whether the cost of his yarn of average 20s, which alone he spins and works into cloth, is twelve or fifteen pies. He still seems to indulge in the hope that the days of the golden eggs will last for ever, so far as his goose is concened. The outsider who closely watches the industrial movement going on all over the world plainly discerns that such indulgence in such a blind faith or notion any longer must bring him to rack and ruin. The time is fast approaching when millowners will have to thoroughly revise their present system of conducting the mills, so as to effect the greatest economy in the cost of production, consistent with efficiency, if anything like a decent margin of profit is to be assured to shareholders. It is in the next place imperative on them to cast about for other markets than China. It may be taken for granted that ten years hence that country will be a rival in the manufacture of the coarser kinds of yarns with India. In the proportion that China diminishes her imports of Indian yarn, India will have to find new outlets for its products. But new markets are not discovered in a day, nor can they be established and developed by the turn of a hand. The development is always of slow growth. Unless new markets, apart from China, could absorb the product of our Indian mills, it stands to reason that either a majority of them must close their doors or take a new departure. That capitalists who have sunk many crores in industrial concerns will be so thoughtless as to allow them to go to the wall, for want of the necessary markets, we do not believe. The instinct of self preservation must prompt them to avert so dire a contingency. If then that is at all to come into play, it must be exercised betimes, and before it be too late. Now, we deliberately say that if such is to be the case, the present is the time for them to be up and doing. The question of questions they have to ask themselves is only this: What should be done with the quantities of unsaleable yarn that may remain on their hands if China diminishes her imports of 20s. and if other markets are nowhere to be found? The reply to the question is not difficult. They have only to consider the immense imports of foreign piece-goods, chiefly English, which annually come to this country valued at about 24 crores of rupees. The statistical returns of piece-goods have a suggestive poetry of their own. Twenty years ago, namely in 1877-8, when the cotton mills began to rise and flourish in Western India, though their number then did not exceed 31, the imports of English yarn was 3·61 crores of lbs. Last year it reached 5·82 crores. All this yarn is generally of average 30s. The percentage of the increase was 61 per cent. Look again at the imports of piece-goods of all varieties—grey, bleached and printed. The number of yards imported in 1877-78 amounted to 135·90 crores. Last year it reached to 186·10 crores, though the average of the last five years is fully 200 crores or say 47 per cent. These are the increases in English yarn and piece-goods, despite the fact that meanwhile Indian mills have nearly quadrupled themselves and have been able to export an immense quantity beyond India, after keeping supplies for home consumption. In 1877-8, the yarn exported was only 1·65 crores; in 1897-8, it rose to 19·97 crores or 1112 per cent! Again, the exports of Indian-made cloth was nigh to nothing in 1877-8. In 1897-98 it had reached 6·22 crores! These are significant facts. They show that in spite of the immense expansion of the indigenous cotton manufactures, the foreign imports are still very heavy. Is it impossible to diminish both the imports of foreign yarns and piece-goods to a certain extent and *pro tanto* to increase the home production? The solution of the question lies here. Bearing in mind the facilities of communication which now exist, the larger strides which technical education has taken in the country, the growth of industrial wealth, as the number of Bombay mills bears conclusive evidence, the larger spirit of public enterprise and the awakening sense of patriotism, taking all these elements into consideration, it may be reasonably replied that there is a virgin field wherein Indians can work, with a view to diminishing the imports of foreign goods to a reasonable extent. If only our millowners and other individuals embarking on new industrial enterprises will calmly consider the situation, they will find every prospect of realising this hope and enriching themselves and the country.

It is the development of the arts and industries of a country which contribute to the greater production of wealth. Thus the art of spinning higher counts of yarn, the art of developing the manufacture of cloth—from the plainest to the most complex descriptions—the art of dyeing, the art of finishing and calendaring, the application of practical chemistry—all these are necessary. And they will be the benefactors of the country who, seizing the present situation, try to be the first in the field and strike out a new line for which the time, as we have already observed, is opportune and ripe. Spinning of average 20s. has been overdone. The markets get often glutted with these descriptions of yarn. And if China begins to spin its own 20s. for home consumption, it is as certain, as that day follows night, that Bombay 20s. spinning must become almost unsaleable unless there is a new market elsewhere of which we have grave doubts. The spinning of 20s. must be brought within a manageable limit; while those of what are known as average 30s, from which medium shirtings are manufactured and are imported into this country to the value of about 5 crores of rupees per annum, should be extensively spun, with a view that the home weavers may utilise them for purposes of manufacturing cloth. Our Indian mills should now turn their attention more to weaving than spinning. Spinning is only a means to an end. Yarn must be spun so that we may manufacture our own cloths and become from year to year less and less dependent on foreign manufactures. Is it not a fact that a hundred years ago India was still the home and nursery of the finest cloths of all kinds? What is there to prevent her from once more attaining the position she occupied a century ago? If handlooms, of which there are still half-a-million and more in the country, can ply in the midst of our distant villages with profit, is it too much to expect that the modern power loom, with its latest improvements and accessories, cannot compete with the fabrics made from handlooms. The art is not dead. We have only to adapt ourselves to our new environments wrought by British civilisation and British science. It should be a patriotic duty to re-establish our ancient position and once more show to the world at large what our people are capable of performing. In this world of keen competition, daily growing keener, there can be no hope of success unless we successfully strive to reach the goal by all our unaided efforts and energy. Can we or can we not aim at that standard of perfection? Of course, it cannot be attained all at once, but what is there to prevent us from reaching it by stages? We, therefore, advisedly say that the time is ripe when Indian mill owners should endeavour to depend less on China by finding markets for their yarn in India itself not elsewhere. There are only two ways of doing it. One is to consume all the yarn for purposes of weaving in the mills themselves or selling it to those who will weave. This, then, is the direction in which the new departure should be taken. The sooner the better for in such a departure alone lies the future prosperity of the cotton industry.

THE closing years of the century are dealing unkindly with many of India's leading sons, especially on this side of the Peninsula. The latest additions to the long roll of illustrious Indians who have of late been called away by the great Reaper are Sir Asman Jah, and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the interval between the death of the former and that of the latter being less than forty hours. Moulded in widely different schools, and of divergent faiths there were but few points of similarity in their careers. But it says much for the innate liberality of India's wealthy sons, that they were both possessed of the philanthropic instinct, and gave liberally of their substance in charity. This is a country where immense fortunes are held by the favoured few, but it is pre-eminently one in which a good part of such fortunes is distributed for the good of others. In graceful courtliness, and refined manners the two deceased noblemen were also alike. But here the points of marked similarity cease. Coming of a warlike family, whose commanding position in Hyderabad was in past days dependent upon their own prowess to keep what they had obtained, Sir Asman Jah's natural inclinations were towards a military life. But destiny mapped out for him the life of a statesman to which he applied himself with a strenuousness and earnestness of purpose natural to a man of his hereditary instincts. He had need for these qualities, for in the tangled skein of Hyderabad politics, it is no easy task to have charge of the administrative coach. Amid the upheavals of five years ago he relinquished this task, but still retained the warm regard of His Highness the Nizam, and the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He belonged to the best type of the old order of native statesmanship and though influenced but little by the impact of Western thought and sentiment was a wise and just administrator. His death removes a stately figure, which formed a connecting link with a past full of interest to the student of the India of the nineteenth century. For Sir Jamsetji the lines were drawn in more peaceful and less uncertain places. He was born with the proverbial silver spoon, being the heir to an ample fortune and a Baronetcy. Associated with these possessions were those of a greatly honoured name and the headship of the energetic and resourceful community to which he belonged. He had neither name or fortune to carve out for himself, and had no great ambitions on which to concentrate his energies. Indeed his sole ambition was to maintain unsullied the honour of his house, and to live up to its best traditions, and in this he was eminently successful. What wonder therefore that his life was comparatively uneventful and save for the bereavements and troubles which are the common heritage of man, was lived beneath cloudless skies. A man of retiring disposition, and possessed of no oratorical talent, he did not play any conspicuous part in civic affairs, and in the Corporation where he sat for many years, his voice was seldom heard in debate. If he spoke at all it was to convey a graceful compliment to a retiring officer, or to move the presentation of an address to some distinguished visitor. He was always ready to give the weight of his name and influence to any and every movement for the amelioration of disease or suffering, or for preserving to the city and the Presidency the memory of their benefactors, administrators or eminent sons. In connection with the administration of Parsee communal funds, and with questions of general interest to his race, Sir Jamsetjee laboured quietly and zealously, and his great influence was always used on the side of a wise moderation in communal polity. When entertained to a banquet by his co-religionists last year, he told them in words the sincerity of which none could doubt since they accorded with his life, "In all my actions I have looked to the common interests of my Parsee community, I have always taken care that any action or movement that I undertook should not bring the Parsee name into discredit and should not go against the general interests of the community." He was a man who greatly valued the associations of home and domestic life, and it is doubtful whether when he visited England last year he really enjoyed even a temporary sojourn from the land of his birth, and the city he loved so well. His passing has taken from the Parsee community a leader beloved no less for his own intrinsic worth than for the name he bore. What is more, it has bereft Western India of one of the truest gentleman—using that word in its most restricted sense—that has been numbered among her children, one who reverenced his conscience as his God, and who never intentionally wronged a fellow man.

THE curious and antiquated organisation of the "Recruit and Pension Boy" establishments which have lingered on in the Bombay and Madras armies may possibly have become a thing of the past before very much longer. As originally designed these establishments were intended to serve the double purpose of affording nurseries, from which native corps could be supplied with recruits, and at the same time of giving charitable relief to orphans of sepoys. As a matter of fact, however, they have never been a success from either point of view. The recruits they have supplied have generally been inferior, while even as a charitable organisation they have proved ineffectual, the allowance made to each individual child being insufficient. This has been so long recognised that Lord William Bentinck recommended the abolition of the whole organisation, as far back as the year 1835. His successor Sir Charles Metcalfe, however, thought it desirable to maintain the institution on the ground that it had become highly prized in the native army for the assistance it gave towards the maintenance of the children of native officers and sepoys. The result was that, although it was eventually abolished in the Hyderabad Contingent, it was allowed to remain on in the Bombay and Madras armies where it has continued in somewhat modified form to the present day. Now that the sepoy's pay has been raised all round the question of its abolition has once more come up, and a committee assembled last year at Secunderabad to consider the matter. The report of this committee is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and orders will no doubt issue before long upon it.

THE weekly telegrams from the Seychelles, Mauritius and Zanzibar received yesterday by the Meteorological Department, show the barometer lower than it should be in the Indian Ocean and the wind force still weak. The conditions otherwise continue favourable and signs of a slight strengthening of the monsoon current on the Bombay coast are apparent, while there are indications of the formation of another swirl in the Bay region, likely to give more rain in Bengal. Good rain was reported on Sunday, in western Bengal and eastern North-West Provinces. Benares received five inches and yesterday's telegrams reported more rain on the west coast. The position at present is fairly satisfactory throughout India, the rainfall to date being generally but little below normal. Almost the only regions which are seriously behind are southern Deccan and the Sylhet district. On the other hand the Jalpaiguri tea district is twenty inches ahead of the average, and the whole of the Eastern Punjab has lately done well.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer Clyde, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 2 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Marine Court, appointed by Government to inquire into the cause of the outbreak of fire that destroyed the P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges in the Bombay Harbour on the morning of the 1st instant, gave its decision yesterday. It came to the conclusion that the fire had probably originated in the stewardess's (Mrs. Atkin's) cabin, which was the only cabin fully furnished at the time. The court also held that none of the officers and crew was to blame for the occurrence of the casualty. It appeared to the court that Quartermaster Holm did his hourly rounds in a very perfunctory manner, as he was more on the lookout for the Egypt than the Ganges. But it was impossible for a single man to give an instant warning of an outbreak of fire in a remote part of the ship

THE Imperial Legislative Council met at Simla, on Friday, and after the Bill amending the Currency Act had been passed and the Bill for regulating the importation of live-stock had been introduced the Council adjourned till the 12th August.

THE construction of the Simla-Kalka Railway, will apparently be begun next cold weather, as Mr. Harrington, Engineer-in-Chief of the line, is now on furlough in England and will arrive in India early in November.

SOME doubt seems to have arisen in connection with the grant of gratuities for the frontier campaign as to what General Officers were to be considered as having been in chief command of the various expeditions. It is now notified that four only come under this category, namely, those commanding the Tochi, Malakand, Mohmand and Tirah Field Forces. These were Generals Corrie-Bird, Bindon-Blood, Elles and Lockhart.

GENERAL SANFORD on return from leave to England resumed command of the Meerut District on the 14th instant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURRIDGE, R.A., died at Mhow on Thursday from diabetes.

COLONEL W. T. SHINE, R.E., has been transferred from the Bombay to the Punjab Command, Military Works.

THE total foreign trade of Calcutta, in the past month improved by over six per cent. This was entirely the result of a larger import trade; exports decreased in total value.

MR. WYNNE, the Agent and Manager of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has proceeded to Simla, to lay before the Government of India his proposals of the Shalimar Ferry Scheme.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th June 1898 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 80,042 maunds and Rs. 8,723 in the earnings.

MAJOR TAYLOR, 3rd Sikhs, takes up the appointment of officiating Commandant, Khyber Rifles, this week. Mr. Donald continues to act for the present as Political Officer in the Khyber.

THE Mullagori *Jirgahs* arrived at Landi Kotal on Thursday, to pay their respects to General Egerton and receive their allowances. The Mullagoris as a body remained loyal during the frontier disturbances.

VETERINARY-COLONEL QUERIPEL, Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, proceeds Home on leave this month. He will visit Cyprus on his return journey in October, to purchase donkeys for purposes of mule-breeding in India.

COLONEL MORE MOLYNEUX, vacates the post of head of the Intelligence Branch about the 25th instant, proceeding to Cawnpore as Colonel on the Staff, vice Gaselee. He will be succeeded, as announced some time ago, by Colonel Wolfe Murray, R.A.

COLONEL E. A. MONEY, will take over command of the Allahabad District on the 25th instant, when General Waterfield vacates on promotion to Major-General. Colonel Martin relieves Colonel Money as Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, two days before that date.

A MISSION from the Congo Free State, under the auspices of King Leopold of Belgium, is now at Peking, pushing for the establishment of a treaty with China, the object being to provide China with the nucleus of an army consisting of 10,000 warlike Congo natives, officered by Belgians, in exchange for coolies to work in the Congo State.

MISS HAYWARD, the Lady Superintendent of the Ripon Hospital, died at Simla, on Thursday night, about 8 o'clock, under somewhat distressing circumstances. She had been suffering considerably lately, having never properly recovered from diphtheria, contracted from nursing a case last year. Her death was due to a weak heart and the medicines she took during the day. Medical assistance was called in too late.

THE Government of India have placed on record their high appreciation of the eminent services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, who lately retired. His researches into the causes of cholera, his microscopical work and his investigations connected with snakebite are all mentioned in high terms. The warmest thanks of Government are given to Dr. Cunningham, who is well described as one of the most distinguished of the scientific men who have served the State.

THE Karachi Chamber of Commerce, has addressed the Commissioner in Sind, protesting against the proposal of the Municipality to substitute terminal charges for the existing octroi duty, as it will be taxing every trade of the port, complaining that the fortnight's time allowed for sending in objections is too short in view of the importance of the measure, and requesting him to withhold sanction to the proposal until the views of the Chamber are communicated to him. In the meantime the Chamber has appointed a sub-committee to go into the matter.

MR. FORRESTER, Joint Magistrate of Alipur, on Thursday, disposed of a case in which the manager of a Native Opera Company at Bishtopur, was charged with kidnapping two native lads, aged about 8 years, who were attached to a rival Opera Company. The accused at first attempted to get the lads to perform with his company, by offering their guardians higher remuneration. Failing in the attempt, he, assisted by others, waylaid the rival company, and, after assaulting the members forcibly carried away the two lads, who were taken to Dacca, Mymensingh and other places. After the lapse of a year the defendant and his party returned to Calcutta, and, while carrying out an engagement at Bawali in Alipur, was arrested, and the two lads were rescued. The defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

IN a note on the crop statistics of the Central Provinces, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture remarks that the permanent deterioration of occupied areas caused by the famine would not appear to be very serious, but all relinquishments are not ascertainable at once, and the ultimate result may be less favourable than now appears. The area under crop, however, during 1897-98 increased by 229,979 acres as compared with 1896-97, though it is still some 800,000 acres less than in 1895-96. The districts where deterioration is most marked are Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Betul, and Palaghat. The reduction of the rice-cropping and the extension of the *jowar* area are the most noticeable features of the statistics for the year 1897-98, the former being largely due to the costliness of seed-grain. Double cropping has somewhat recovered in most districts, but is still less than two-thirds of the normal.

GUAM ISLAND, which the Americans are said to be desirous of annexing for the purpose of making it a naval base, is one of the Marianne group in the Western Pacific.

CHEVALIER E. DE MARTINO, marine painter to the Queen, has had the honour of submitting his picture of the Jubilee Naval Review, which he has painted for Her Majesty, for the Queen's inspection.

CANON EYTON, of Westminster, in an article which appears in "The Church Gazette," advocating mutual forbearance amongst Churchmen, says:—"We must not act in the spirit of that poisonous little rat, the 'Church Times.'"

A CURIOUS fact from the report of the Deputy Master of the Mint is that in the Queen's Diamond Jubilee year not a single sovereign was coined in England. Gold coins dated 1897 are from the branch mints at Melbourne and Sydney. All the English issue in 1897 was coined in 1896.

THE Bishop of London has forwarded to all incumbents in his diocese a letter in which he says: "It is absolutely necessary that nothing should be done which affects the due performance of the services of the Church as laid down in the Book of Common Prayer, and that any additional services which are used should conform entirely to the spirit and intention of the Prayerbook."

IN connection with the Salvation Army there are in the United Kingdom 126, and abroad 277, shelters, slum posts, rescue homes, labour bureaus, and factories and farm colonies. 1570 fallen women were received into our English rescue homes in 1897, of whom 1224 turned out well. Meals supplied at cheap food depots in 1897, 3,154,230. Nights' shelter supplied at shelters for men and women in 1897, 1,553,288.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

MARSHALL BLANCO'S POSITION.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Communication between Marshall Blanco at Havana and Madrid has been cut off.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Most of the American warships are now at Guantanamo.

Several of the ships are preparing for the expedition to Puerto Rico, where, General Miles will proceed shortly.

THE AMERICAN FLAG HOISTED AT SANTIAGO.

JULY 17.

The Spanish troops marched out of Santiago at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning into the American lines, where each regiment successively laid down its arms.

Simultaneously the Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag was hoisted over the city.

LATER.

Santiago is now in charge of municipal authorities under the control of an American Military Governor.

President McKinley has wired to General Shafter, conveying the thanks of the American people for his services at Santiago.

When the Spanish garrison of Santiago laid down their arms, General Shafter returned General Toral's sword and afterwards rode with the Spanish Commander through the city, taking over formal possession, the ceremony at the palace being an elaborate function.

American launches yesterday removed the mines which had been laid in the harbour of Santiago.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The "Times" in an article this morning says, that Great Britain will feel no jealousy whatever if the United States take possession of the Philippines.

THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.

England has won the Elcho Challenge Shield.

RENEWED RIOTING AT SHANGHAI.

Rioting was renewed at Shanghai to-day and fifteen Chinese were shot by the French sailors.

The ringleaders of the rioters subsequently agreed to a proposal by the French Consul for an armistice for one month.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA SPREADING.

St. Petersburg advices notify that a rebellion has broken out in the Chinese province of Kansu close to the Russian frontier.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., to-day, and the steamer Arcadia for Colombo and Australia, at 4 a.m., to-day.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE KHYBER WIRE CUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The telegraph wire in the Khyber was cut on Saturday night near Jamrud, and communication interrupted for fourteen hours.

LOCUST PEST IN BALUCHISTAN.

Locusts in Lasbeyla, Baluchistan, has become so troublesome that the jowari crops have had to be cut before ripened.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

A slight recrudescence of plague is reported in the Punjab, one case having occurred at Pharala in the Jullunder district, necessitating the re-establishment of the cordon. This village is on the border of the Kapurthala State and close to the Municipal town of Jullunder. Special precautions are therefore necessary to prevent the extension. Major Inglis, who was in charge of the plague operations in the Punjab, has proceeded on furlough, and his duties have devolved upon the Deputy Commissioners of Jullunder and Hoshiarpur, who now have reduced the plague staffs, consisting of three Assistant Commissioners, six naibtehsildars, six hospital assistants and six native nurses at their disposal. These are being employed perambulating the villages to deal with any cases that may occur, and in the event of a recrudescence will form the nucleus of further staffs.

ARREST OF A BRITISH OFFICER BY THE AMIR OF BOKHARA.

Mr. R. P. Cobbold, who accompanied Captain Deary to Chinese Turkistan, and who subsequently having, it is understood, obtained Russian passport, left him and went shooting on the Pamirs, while Captain Deary went on to Pohlu, has been arrested at Kila Wamar at the junction of the Murghabi and Oxus by order of the Amir of Bokhara.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Captain H. Lewis to be wing commander, 19th B.I., vice Captain Chitty, seconded for employment with Uganda regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Nunes, Bombay establishment, received a step promotion.

It is notified that the valise will be withdrawn from all corps in India for which it is now authorised and be reissued at embarkation ports to troops leaving the country.

CAPTURE OF RIFLE THIEVES.

LAHORE, JULY 18.

Rifle thieves were again at Nowshera on Friday night but fared very badly. Four of them were captured and the rifles stolen the previous night were recovered. The sowars of the 10th Bengal Lancers are credited with the capture which by all accounts is the first on record.

A DISPLEASED JIRGAH.

FINES PAID BY KAMBAR KHEL SECTION.

News reaches from Tirah, states that the Jirgah who returned from Peshawar on 2nd July, was by no means pleased; he left Peshawar in a huff. The Kambar Khel section having paid up their fines were under the impression that the usual "Muajab" or tribal allowance would be granted, and that byegones would be byegones they have been disillusioned.

CRICKET MATCH POSTPONED.

POONA, JULY 18.

Owing to rain the cricket match at Ganeshkhind between Lord Sandhurst's eleven versus Royal Irish Rifles did not play.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JULY 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra arrived here this morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 18.

Mail steamer Ceylon, from China, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Yarra, which left Bombay on Tuesday the 5th instant, arrived at Suez, on Friday the 15th instant, afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27 5-16

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 1.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

These sports were commenced by the high jump and putting the weight events, which were contested at the same time. The high jump was considered a certainty for Adair, of Oriel, who in the Oxford University sports had cleared 5ft. 9in., while Paget-Tomlinson, the pick of the Cantabs, could only manage 4in. less at Cambridge. As was only to be expected, Adair won easily, clearing in his graceful style 5ft. 8in., a height which in an exhibition jump he afterwards exceeded by 2in. The Oxonian Snowball defeated Bulloch, of Trinity, for the weight with a moderate put of 37ft. 4in. Two events had thus fallen to the Dark Blues, and the chances of their opponents looked exceedingly doubtful. But worse was yet in store for them, for in the 100 yards Thomas, who has been quite ont of form lately, rushed away at the start, and neither Harrison nor Carter, the Cantab sprinters, could get within several yards of him. The time, 10 2-5sec., was fair, though 1-5sec. more than Thomas took in the same race last year. The next event was the mile, and, as usual, six competitors turned out. The meeting of Danson and Hunter caused a great deal of interest, for though at Cambridge Hunter was credited with better times, Danson, the Oxonian, has shown steady improvement. At the crack of the pistol the first and second choices of the Light Blues rushed to the front, and, setting a fast pace, led by several yards for two laps. But Danson, who ran throughout with the utmost judgment, began to draw up on the leaders at the commencement of the third and last lap. Hunter had a lead of twenty yards or more, but the Oxonian steadily reduced the gap until, as the pair turned into the straight, but twelve yards separated them. Up the straight a magnificent race ensued, amidst the wildest excitement of the spectators. It was not till within a few strides of the finish that Danson managed to struggle to the front and win by inches. His time of 4min. 25 4-5sec. was excellent. Deakin, the second Oxford string, fell in a dead faint as the leaders entered the straight, and it was several minutes before the ambulance men in attendance could bring him round.

The Cantab Maundrell was favourite for the hurdles, but he started badly, and Garnier, after an exciting struggle with Paget-Tomlinson, placed the fifth successive win to the credit of Oxford, thus giving them the victory. The long jump and throwing the hammer were decided at the same time. In their previous performances there was little to choose between the representatives of the two Universities. But in his second attempt Vassall, of Oriel, cleared 22 feet 5¼ inches, and neither Bevan nor Faunce de Laune could equal or exceed his jump. In the hammer, however, Baines, of Trinity Hall, managed, with an excellent throw of 102 feet 7 inches, to give the Cantabs their first success. Great things may be expected in the future of Baines, for he has improved immensely in his throwing since the spring, when a little over 90 feet was his best effort. The quarter-mile proved a fine race between Carter and Harrison, the Dark Blues being completely out of the running. Carter rushed away at a great pace at the start, and just managed to keep the lead until the last four or five yards, when Harrison caught him and made a dead heat of the race. The time, 50 2-5sec., was highly creditable. In the three mile race Fremantle, the Oxford President, ran clean away from the rest of the field, this making his third successive victory in this event. Workman and Wight rushed off with the lead, which the Oxonians allowed them to keep until the fourth lap was almost completed, when Fremantle and Wilberforce went to the front. From this time to the end of the race it was merely a matter of how much Fremantle would win by, for Wilberforce was left far behind, and at the end of the second mile Wight was the only Cantab who had not retired. In the last lap Fremantle, who had been running in beautiful style, grew very tired, and his slow pace for the last quarter of a mile spoilt his time, which was as much as 15min. 34sec. Indeed he was only able to stagger over the line before he fainted away, and was brought round with considerable difficulty. Wilberforce was a poor second, and Wight a long way in the rear.

On the hard wickets with which batsmen were favoured during the greater part of last week some long scores were run up, and some few of them certainly call for special mention. To begin with an event most welcome of all to the Lancashire cricket public, we have the return to his very best form of Frank Sugg. From whatever cause it may be, Sugg in the earlier matches of the year failed completely. All players have their spells of bad luck and good luck. Sugg fell on particularly evil times, having an average of six for eleven completed innings. It was a state of things too dreadful to last. He took a rest, or was given one, we are not sure which. Then he went to Taunton, and by some magnificent cricket put on 169 runs, never giving a chance or even the appearance of a chance till, wearied with the heat and much running, he had reached within about twenty of his total. His hitting during three hours was of the cleanest kind. One ball he hit pitched over the pavilion, and it counted for six, and the great majority of his runs came from boundary hits. It has, of course, to be remembered that the Taunton ground is small as compared with Old Trafford and other county enclosures. Runs at Taunton are to be regarded as made rather more cheaply than those scored on bigger grounds, but Sugg's performance was, all the same, a great one. He followed it up by scoring 76 against Grace's team on a bumpy, uneven wicket at Gloucester. Sugg's position in the Lancashire eleven we may regard, therefore, as now secure. He always has had his uncertain periods, but he cannot well be discarded. Albert Ward was another century-maker in the Somersetshire match. In his own patient yet perfect way he subscribed 135 to the huge second innings total of the Lancashire men. It is always a pleasure to see Ward at the wicket, for he is deft and graceful with the bat as a Daft or a Shrewsbury. Tyldesley, who redeemed the first innings of Lancashire from a sorely threatened failure, just missed reaching his hundred. It is Tyldesley's happy gift to play at his best at the very moment when a strong man is wanted, and that is the good reason why the lovers of cricket in Lancashire (and their numbers are counted by many thousands) place more store on him than on almost any other member of the eleven. He rivals Sugg himself in the vigour of his hitting, and he is far more sure in his ways. Tyldesley, like Ward, deserves his place in any Players' eleven of England.

In this same Somersetshire match we had from the other side an example of delightful batting. Not Sugg, not Tyldesely, not anyone on the cricket field to-day but young Jessop, his fellow-Cantab, can give the crowd the same fierce delight at Sammy Woods. A single hit over the pavilion was good enough for the sinewy Sugg. Woods improved on the performance. The value of Woods is that the more desperate the position of his side the better does he play. In that respect he is an ideal captain. He may risk a good deal in scoring at such a tremendous rate, but cricket without its risks and uncertainties would be a tame pastime. Later in the week, when five Somerset wickets were down for only 43 runs, he actually put on 88 in the course of an hour's batting. If this was not such a wonderful display as his 143 at Eastbourne in Whitweek, it is to be remembered that his position was even more critical.

We must run lightly over some other of the big scores of the week. Mr. W. H. Patterson, for Kent against Warwickshire, played for his century in the graceful style of old days. It is indeed pleasant to see a player who by this time must be regarded as a veteran of the cricket field retain his form so well. The recent achievements of Frockwell for Surrey have been nothing less than extraordinary. He followed up his 105 against Gloucestrshire and 119 against Oxford University with a score on Thursday of 135 against Middlesex. In every match in which he has played for Surrey at the Oval this summer he has made more than a hundred. He has not done nearly so well as this since 1894. In that season, it will be remembered, he headed the first-class batting averages and made four separate hundreds for Surrey at the Oval, every one of them curiously enough, being less than 110. In that year also he played three of his four big innings before the end of June, and narrowly missed getting three hundreds in succession in Surrey home matches. His successive scores were 108 against Essex, 103 against Yorkshire, and 93 against Sussex.

Young Townsend, son of Frank Townsend, of Gloucester, is coming to the front to-day with the bat just as he did two seasons ago with the ball. He is still effective as a bowler, though he may not repeat his former achievements. With the bat in his hand he is continuously piling up good scores. His prowess against the formidable Lancashire bowling on Friday is a matter that will delight everyone who loves to see, as we love to see, the fame of the father brightened and renewed in the son. Grace and Hornby and Townsend, Hayward and Carpenter, to carry the list no further—these are names the reputation of which may, we hope, be sustained by a new generation. Coming to the performances of F. S. Jackson for Yorkshire, one feels that, although the season is yet young, he has exhausted his store of praise on that player. Against Leicestershire he scored 147 and took eight wickets for 54 runs. The figures speak for themselves. The seat of his father for a Yorkshire constituency should be something more than safe by this time. Denton in this same match—which Yorkshire won with ridiculous ease—unhappily missed by one run the attainment of his century.

The question of unfair bowling seems likely to come to the front very shortly. It is quite time that it did. It is notorious that certain bowlers have been in the habit of throwing a ball on occasion, and the practice is one that should undoubtedly be stopped. At Tonbridge on Monday young Hopkins, of Warwickshire—who helped his county in a large measure to beat Lancashire earlier in the season—was punished for infringing the law. In the match played at Liverpool we must say that we did not notice any unfair deliveries. On Thursday, at Brighton, C. B. Fry, in the Sussex and Oxford University encounter, was no-balled by James Phillips, who, it will be remembered, no-balled Jones in Australia. The case of Fry is really a flagrant one. He got into a vicious style early in his career and apparently can't get out of it. He has, we believe, made a confession to that effect himself. It is not that he has the intention, before delivery, of throwing. Fry is far too genuine a cricketer for that. He simply cannot help himself, and it is better that he should not bowl at all than that he should bowl unfairly.

At Lord's M C.C. and Ground easily beat Cambridge University. After carrying their first innings total to 325 with only three wickets down, the club declared the closure, and then got rid of their opponents in their second venture for 170, thus winning by an innings and thirteen runs. At Winchester the match between Eton and Winchester Colleges ended in a draw. Eton carried their score to 235 for six wickets and then closed their innings. Winchester were dismissed in their first innings for 106, and at the call of time had lost four wickets for fifty-eight in their second. Two matches were concluded on June 28, Oxford University beating a strong M. C. C. team by nine wickets, and Derby defeating Leicestershire by an innings and thirty-one runs.

Some very exciting cricket was witnessed in the Surrey v. Somerset match at Kennington Oval on June 29. In their follow-on the visitors, thanks to a compilation of 112 by L. C. H. Palairet and sixty-nine by S. M. J. Woods, totalled 327, and set Surrey 153 to win. Only an hour and three-quarters remained for play when the task was commenced, but Abel (not out, sixty-four) and Holland (not out, fifty-five) hit so freely that the last sixty-five runs were made in twenty-six minutes, and Surrey won by nine wickets, four minutes before the expiration of time.

For the first time this season Nottingham succeeded in finishing a match. They vanquished Kent by seven wickets, and therefore have the same percentage in the County Championship table as Yorkshire, but the latter have a long lead on points. The Kent second innings realised 227, of which Alec Hearne—first in and last out—claimed 117. Notts were set 221, and obtained two over the number for the loss of three batsmen. Shrewsbury contributed sixty-one, and Attewell thirty-four (not out). Yorkshire triumphed over Essex, at Bradford, by an innings and thirty-eight runs. The Northerners' essay closed for 273, and Essex were disposed of a second time for 176.

On Saturday the important tennis match between Manchester and Liverpool was played at the Liverpool Cricket Ground, Aigburth, under cheerless conditions. For the last two seasons Liverpool has held the upper-hand, mainly owing to Manchester's inability to put the strongest possible team in the field. But on this occasion a special effort was made to turn out a twelve that would stem the tide of defeat, and, with the exception of H. W. Carlton, who was badly missed, the team turned out as selected. Liverpool were well represented, although deprived of the assistance of one or two of the Rock Ferry players, and a very close finish resulted. Matches were level both in singles and doubles, and the Manchester men were only victorious by virtue of sets and games, the final score reading—Nine matches to nine, 30 sets to 27, and 298 games to 263 in favour of the visitors.

In the singles J. B. Thistlethwaite had no difficulty in repeating his performance in the Northern Tournament by defeating E. Carey, who is the holder of the Liverpool and District Championship Cup. Indeed, unless he has exceptionally bad luck, Thistlethwaite should have no difficulty in retaining the championship of Lancashire, which will be played next week at the Manchester local tournament. He is in excellent form just now, both in single and doubles, and on Saturday, partnered by Melland, was mainly responsible for the defeat of A. and E. Carey, who are the doubles champions of Lancashire. A. H. Wolff, whom we are glad to see playing lawn-tennis this year with greater vigour than he has displayed for two or three seasons back, was also successful in his single over J. A. Macfie, who runs E. Carey close for first place in their district. D. Davy and A. Herschell had a well-contested match, victory finally going to the late Yorkshire champion by two sets to one. R. A. Bennett, the well-known Warwickshire player, now resident in Manchester, was less fortunate in his match with L. E. Mason, although he caused twenty-six games to be played in the last set before his opponent secured it.

The singles were played in the rain, but the weather cleared up for the doubles, in which some very protracted struggles took place. The Careys, "A." especially, were not in their best form, and they succumbed rather easily to the Manchester first pair. But the latter's second, third, and fourth pairs, all three strong combinations, went down before the same three of Liverpool, but in each case after close fights, which hung in the balance until the last stroke. E Broadhurst and J. W. Barclay played a very plucky uphill game against F. Dun and E. Paul. It was the last game to finish, and decided the result of the match. After being two sets all, the score in the final set rose to four games to one in favour of the Liverpool pair, and later five games to three—40—15—only one ace being then required to win this and the whole match for the home team. But the Manchester pair played up with rare nerve, and secured the set and the match at 7—5. A creditable *debut* was made by E. Burgess, who not only won his single, but also his double, in partnership with J. M. Mollis on, against A. L. and C Macfie. On the whole very good play was exhibited by both teams, but that was perhaps not surprising considering that twenty out of the twenty-four players engaged had represented their counties—Lancashire, Cheshire, or Warwickshire.

There was a large company at Hurlingham on June 25 to witness the polo between the 13th Hussars and the Inniskilling Dragoons for championship honours. It was a keenly contested game, in which the backs on both sides played so well that only one goal was scored. This the Inniskillings obtained in the opening three minutes, and being able to keep their end up afterwards they won. Mr. Neil Haig made the winning hit, and he was specially referred to in the speech of the Duke of Cambridge when he presented the cup, in the presence of the Duke of Connaught, the newly appointed colonel-in-chief of the Inniskillings. Mr. W. Buckmaster and Captain Renton were the umpires, the referee being Mr. F. M. Freake. The sides were as follows:—Inniskillings—Mr. H. C. Higgin, Mr. G. K. Ansell, Mr. Neil Haig, and Major Rimington (back). 13th Hussars—Captain Pedder, Mr. J. F. Church, Mr. F. Wise, and Captain K. MacLaren (back).

On June 28, in most satisfactory weather, the Championship Meeting of the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon was brought to a conclusion with the decision of the Gentlemen's Doubles, Messrs. R. F. and H. L. Doherty, the holders of the championship, met Messrs. H. A. Nisbet, All England, and C. Hobart, New York, and in the course of fifty-five minutes play the former once more made good their right to the title, winning the first three sets right off. The match was an interesting one, but the brothers Doherty were undeniably the better pair, although Mr. Hobart played in his best form, making some highly creditable strokes. The results of play were:—Doubles Championship:—Messrs. R. F. and H. L. Doherty, holders, beat Messrs. H. A. Nisbet, All England, and C. Hobart, New York, challengers (6—4, 6—4, 6—2. All England Plate.—Final Round: Mr. G. W. Hillyard beat Mr. A. C. Pearson (6—3, 8—6).

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. "Clyde" expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light on Saturday next:—

Barter, Major C L
Blunt, Mr A H
Bird, Surg-Capt R
Cochrane, Surg-Lieut
Carter, Lieut
Chamberlain, Mr
Chitty, Mr and Mrs
DeMello, Mr C H
Deane, Mr C G
Findlay, Mr C F
Fraser, Capt H A S
Grogan, Mr E G
Gibbons, Surg-Major
Howell, Capt
Holder, Mr G F
Hall, Mr H F P
Kenny, Dr W
Longmuir, Mr W
Lye, Major H S
Lafonle, Mr H A
Murray, Mr J
Nixon-Priest, Capt
Russell, Mr
Ramshaw, Mr
Temple, Mr J H
Trevor, Mr M
White, Miss
Wintour, Lieut E
Whiteley, Rev E

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REFORM IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the heading "Police Administration in India," you and your contemporaries have reproduced what a Mr. C. W. Whish and other quondam Indian officials and residents have said about the necessity of improving the Police Department. While I agree with most what has fallen from the lips of the several speakers, I cannot do so with Mr. Whish's remarks: "The second proposal aimed at is the abolition of manufactured crime, for there was no doubt that crimes were manufactured in order to provide material for couleur de rose reports." I do not happen to know who Mr. Whish is or whence he got hold of the idea, that such a practice is indulged in by the lower officers of the Police Department and willingly adopted by District Superintendents of Police; but my practical experience as regards statistical police returns for the past 30 years, as a subordinate and superior officer of police enables me to say, that the statement made by that gentleman is as absurd as it is incorrect, and I challenge him to produce any evidence that could support it. "Couleur de rose reports based on manufactured crime" means that, say 30 per cent. of the "crimes *detected*" never happened at all, for a lower figure would not affect the percentages of detection, conviction and recovery of stolen goods, and it is too ridiculous to suppose, even assuming that the majority of District Superintendents of Police are unscrupulous, that the magisterial authorities, who are in duty bound to scrutinize the doings of the police and their returns, are either so ignorant of the state of affairs in their districts or are parties to the fraud practised by the District Superintendents of Police.—Yours, &c.,

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

July 18.

THE PROGRESS MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

When calling attention, not for the first time, in our leader to-day to certain dangers threatening the Bombay mill industry from two besetting sins—wasteful production resulting from commissions on output irrespective of profit, and the craze for putting all the eggs in one basket—that of No. 20 yarn—we were not aware that it was proposed to establish a company on a new basis expressly designed to meet the new conditions while avoiding the old errors. The new undertaking is to be known as the Progress Mill Company, and a prospectus has been issued by some well-known Bombay men and capitalists. If properly conducted and managed, and there is no reason to expect the contrary, judging from the names of the directors, this undertaking will rank among the pioneers of our cotton industry on the new lines. The Progress Mill Company, Limited, has just been promoted with the avowed object of taking a new departure. But here we would like the promoters to speak for themselves. Says the prospectus:—

"The only salvation for the industry is to take an altogether new departure in producing the finer white and other goods, as well as the coarser fancy and coloured goods of superior finish that are almost at present wholly imported from Europe in steadily increasing quantities. In order to progress in these lines successfully what is requisite is not only superior mechanical skill in producing attractive weaving effects, but chemical knowledge of a high order to compete successfully with European manufacturers in the department of bleaching, dyeing and finishing."

We entirely agree with the view here propounded. It is of no use spinning and weaving on the antiquated lines and antiquated methods of the past quarter century. If millowners are to persist in keeping to these they will soon find to their cost that it will never pay. What we at present require is (1) either that new mills, to a limited number, working on the new lines, will be established; and (2) or old mills will so adapt their existing arrangements as to be able to achieve in a moderate degree what is now required from Europe in small extent, some of the best managed concerns, such as the Empress Mills of Mr. Tata at Nagpur, the Mills of Mr. Runchorlal at Ahmedabad, another belonging to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit in the city itself, have been for some years endeavouring to work a part of the machinery for the finer classes of goods. Some of them import English yarn of the higher counts for the purpose, and even Egyptian cotton. All these are attempts in the right direction. But we think the Progress Mills is the first of its kind which is to be entirely devoted to the manufacture of the finer goods. For this purpose, it will entirely dispense at the outset with ordinary spinning. Whatever yarn it has to buy it will by from the local spinners or import it from England. It will only run up a weaving shed, completely equipped with the latest appliances, with a chemical laboratory and a dye-house attached. In this way there will be a concentration of the energies of the active management, which will be in the hands of two most able experts like Mr. Chhoti, whose successful management of our second silk mill in Bombay is so well known, and who is besides a hereditary handloom weaver of Surat, the former home of fine silk fabrics which were the admiration of Europeans, and Professor Gajar, late Principal of the Technical Institute at Baroda, an institute which under his fostering care and great personal sacrifice has made a name for itself and which has produced pupils who are now a credit to their employers in many a mill where they have found legitimate occupation for their practical talent and industry, specially their skilled intelligence in dyeing. "The object of the Progress Mill is therefore," says the prospectus, "to make practically a new departure altogether and by means of superior skill and expert knowledge to compete not with the local industry that is overdone, but with the European manufactures who have at present the monopoly of the market." It will be too tedious to enter into all the details of weaving, bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing which the experts, with the intelligent co-operation of the excellent board of directors, hope to introduce into their mills. But we are quite satisfied that their exertions are certain to ensure perfect success, because they intend working on right and most approved principles and in the most profitable direction. We hope with them that the new departure "will not only be profitable to the investors in the proposed concern, but will benefit the country by pioneering the way that the mill industry must, if it is to survive eventually, take and thus solve an important industrial problem."

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ended July 15, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	60	51
Karachi	11	9
Poona	1	1
Districts.		
Surat	64	43
Thana	117	84
Satara	46	41
Belgaum	223	183
Dharwar	68	52
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	5	2
Kathiawar	7	7
Kolhapur	65	50
Cutch	41	27
Sachin	49	16
Dhar	12	10
Total	709	576

The mortality to date from plague is as follows:—

Plague Deaths previously reported	90,781
Do. week ended July 15	576
Total deaths	91,357

The total for the last week is higher than it has been for some time, the average for the five preceding weeks being 338. The deaths in the corresponding week of 1897 only numbered 103. The places in the Districts where plague is now most rife and the deaths recorded during the week at them are Bulsar 28, Bhiwndi 45, Bandora 27, Wathar 20, Belgaum Cantonment 26, and the following places (all in the Belgaum district) Bagevadi 32, Machandi 37, Santi Basvad 11, Mangrali 14, Malnad 13, Gadikop 8, and Gandigwad 14. At Hubli (Dharwar) 60 deaths were reported, at Karnal (Sangli State) 24, at Benkanhalli (Kurnvad State) 15, at Bhimpore (Sachin) 16, at Bhor 10, and at Mandvi (Cutch) 27.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	5	12
G Mahim and Worlee	2	0	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	10	10	94
Total plague deaths to date	31,655	26,291	
Same date last year	0	0	84

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic Inoculation against plague performed at different stations in Bombay from 9th to 16th instant.

At Khosroo Lodge by the Laboratory Officers	5	Inoc. in	5	persons.
By Dr R M Kalapesi	50	"	35	"
By Dr V S Trilokekar of the Grant Medical college, between 5th Jan. and 13th February 1898, detailed Returns having been just completed	1110	"	1110	"
	1165	"	1150	"
Inoculations during 1898 up to 5th July	25571	"	17637	"
	26736	"	18787	"

By Dr V S Trilokekar	Dr Kalapesi and the Laboratory Officers.	Total inoculated this year.
Brahmins	226	826
Jains	53	131
High Caste Hindoos	569	2181
Low Caste Hindoos	137	1965
Mahomedans	27	5836
Parsees	77	6012
Jews	4	123
Europeans	0	87
Eurasians	0	27
Native Christians	12	852
Other Nations	0	181
Unclassified Hindoos	0	573
	1110	18787

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 17th July:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	252	217	15
Fresh cases	6	8	0
Total	258	225	13

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Saturday was one, whereas on the same date last year it was two.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 14th and 15th instant was respectively 3 and 2, while on the same dates last year it was 2 and 1.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

Up to seven o'clock on Thursday evening one fresh seizure was reported from the Ward Hospital in No. 7 Ward to the Health Department, and three deaths from the Medical College.

FRESH SEIZURES OF PLAGUE AND DEATHS.

The statistical returns of Thursday show that there were two suspected cases of plague reported to the Health Officer and five deaths. The two seizures were in Ward 7, and the deaths—one in Ward 6, two in 7, one in 9, and one in 10; bringing up the total seizures to 177 and deaths to 145. The two patients in British Indian Street, the European, and the Eurasian lady, are said to be convalescent.

SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER.

Owing to the scarcity of drinking water at Chandernagore, the natives who migrated to the French Settlement during the plague scare are returning to Calcutta by rail and the trunk road.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE S. S. GANGES.

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT.

NO BLAME ATTACHING TO OFFICERS.

THE QUARTER-MASTER NEGLECTFUL.

The Marine Court, appointed by Government to inquire into the circumstances attending the destruction of the s. s. Ganges by fire in the Bombay Harbour, on the 1st instant, gave its decision, yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided, and the assessors were Captain K. Macauley, Marine Surveyor, and Captain W. Pierce, commander of the s. s Werneth Hall. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government, and Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, for the P. and O. Company.

Having summarised the evidence, Mr. Slater said: None of the witnesses, except the Chief Engineer, has offered any suggestion as to the origin of this fire. The Chief Engineer thinks, it must have been caused by natives smoking in the cabins. There is absolutely no evidence of any kind to support such an idea, and the court cannot accept it as having any probable foundation. There is no evidence of any sort which enables the court to say with any certainty what actually did cause the fire—, but the court is of opinion that the evidence before it enables it to come to the following conclusions; viz., (1) that the fire was not the result of carelessness on the part of the dockyard workmen. It seems that the only lamps, which they had used, had been carefully extinguished at 5 p. m. and put away in a box on the spardeck; that no fire or heated substance had been employed in the work they were engaged upon; and that there was no smoking amongst the workpeople. It seems impossible also that if anything had been left smouldering at 5 p.m., it would not have been discovered until a great fire was raging nine and a half hours later. (2) That there were no coals which could have become ignited, either spontaneously or otherwise, so as to cause a fire in the particular place, where this fire undoubtedly broke out. (3) That the installation for electric lighting of the ship was not to blame in any way—the dynamo was stopped at 10 p.m., and up to that time there was nothing to show that any fusion of the wires had taken place. (4) That the only fire on board the ship at the time was that of the auxiliary boiler, which was and had been banked since about 9 p.m. And (5) that the conflagration commenced in a cabin on the main deck not further aft than that occupied by the stewardess. Under these circumstances the court has to consider in which of these cabins the fire could have broken out. The doctor's cabin and the surgery were both practically stripped of their contents, and the cabin intervening between these and the stewardess's was also dismantled. Mrs. Atkin's cabin alone was fully furnished. It appears to the court that the fire did originate in her cabin, though what was the actual cause of the fire, there is no evidence whatever to show. The fire, when once started in this cabin, would undoubtedly spread with great rapidity. The wooden bulkheads would readily ignite and the open coal-shoot in the surgery would act as a flue at once to stimulate the flames and to lead them to the spar and hurricane decks and also to lead the smoke and the heat to the coal-bunkers and the stoke-holes. Under these circumstances the court is of opinion that no blame for the occurrence of this casualty attaches to any of the officers and crew of the s. s. Ganges. The Quarter-master Holm appears to have performed his duty as to rounds in a very perfunctory manner, and to have been more on the look out for the Egypt than for the Ganges, but the court does not think that if he had given more undivided attention to his duty with regard to the safety of the Ganges, he would have been able to discover the existence of the fire any sooner. As to the sufficiency of the anchor watch set on board the Ganges, the court believes that it was strictly in accordance with the usual custom in that respect. It would, however, remark that in a large passenger steamer, it is impossible for one man, however, conscientiously he may perform his hourly rounds, to be in a position to give instant warning of an outbreak of fire in a remote part of the vessel under his charge. The court is of opinion that the officers and crew of the Ganges did everything that could be done to save the ship and the lives of all on board and in salving property; and that in slipping her moorings and beaching her, after he had withdrawn his crew, Captain Creery adopted the most prudent and safe course as regarded the lives of his men and other ships in the harbour at a time when there was no hope of saving his own ship. It also appears that every assistance which could be rendered to the Ganges was given by the Port Trust and other steamers.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major F. B. Mein, 1st P. I., officiates in command of the regiment.

Veterinary-Lieutenant H. B. Knight remains at home on extended sick leave until September.

Lieutenant A. Savory, 4th Hussars, is appointed A.-D.-C. to Sir George Wolseley, Commanding the Forces, Punjab.

Lieutenant F. H. Burns, R.E., joins the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

DEATH OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

The news of the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., has been received with deep regret throughout the country. He died at Mazagon Castle soon after 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the forty-seventh year of his age, of heart disease and dropsy. Owing to failing health, he had been living for some time in the bungalow of his relation Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Breach Candy, whence, on his illness taking a serious turn on Sunday night, he was removed to Mazagon Castle.

On the 1st May, 1897, Sir Jamsetjee, the third Baronet of that name, left Bombay on his tour through Europe. He was received by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and other notabilities in England and in Europe. After a lengthened tour, Sir Jamsetjee returned to Bombay by way of Paris and Marseilles in October, 1897. His last public appearance was in February this year, when he presided at a public meeting of Parsees held in the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, for organising a Parsee Distress Relief Fund, which now amounts to over a lakh of rupees, and a meeting of the general committee of which was to be held yesterday afternoon, but had to be postponed owing to his death. His friends subsequently noticed with regret that his health was gradually failing him. He was present at a dinner party given at Chateau Petit by Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit in connection with the marriage of his son, Mr. Jehangir, in the early part of May last; but it was noticed with pain by his co-religionists present on the occasion, that Sir Jamsetjee was not in his usual state of good health and had to be carried in a China hand-carriage to the dinner-table. About the middle of May last, under medical advice, Sir Jamsetjee left for Khandalla for a change of air, but after a stay of two weeks, finding himself no better, he went to Poona.

home, the health of the second Baronet became indifferent, and following a short illness he died at Poona on the 11th July, 1877.

A gloom fell over the entire Parsee community at the occurrence; and their sympathy with the Sir Jamsetjee family, and especially with Mr. Manockjee, the successor to the title of Baronet, was universally excited. A requisition signed by 1,900 Parsees was sent to the trustees of the Charitable Funds of the Parsee Punchayet, asking them to convene a public meeting of Parsees for the purpose of recording, in the books of the Parsee Punchayet, the sense of the great loss the community had sustained in the death of the second Baronet, and of recognising Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the third Baronet, as the accepted head and leader of the entire Parsee community. The required meeting was held on the 29th July, 1877, at Albless Baug, where over 5,000 Zoroastrians were present to support the prayer of the requisition, and thus testify to the gratitude the community owed to the nobility and enlightened philanthropy of the Batlivalla family. Two patriarchs of the community, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney and Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonji Wadia, whom old age had confined to their houses for a long time, rising to the importance of the occasion, attended the meeting in person, thereby imparting a fresh zest to the ardour of the assembled Zoroastrians to acknowledge their indebtedness to the Batlivalla family. The horses of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's carriage were unharnessed in the public road, and a number of excited Parsees did Sir Cowasjee the unusual honour of drawing his carriage with their own hands into the porchway, where the occupant got out amidst the acclamations of the assembled multitude of his co-religionists. Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, as the senior member of the Punchayet Committee, was called to the chair. Enthusiasm and intense excitement pervaded the meeting. Resolutions expressive of the great loss the community had sustained in the death of the second Baronet were unanimously passed. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir then moved that Mr. Maneckjee Cursetji Jamsetji, the third Baronet, be acknowledged as the head and recognised leader in all matters pertaining to the community in the same manner, and to the same extent, as his revered father, the second Baronet, was. The proposition was eloquently seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E, and it found a responsive echo in the hearts of all the assembled Zoroastrians, whose enthusiasm knew no bounds. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, it was resolved to send a copy of the resolutions to the new Baronet, who had thus been enjoying the honours of the Baronetcy and of the leadership of the Parsi community for the last twenty-one years.

PUBLIC LIFE.

The third Baronet, with the greatness bequeathed to him, found it necessary to devote much of his time to public affairs. He had to carry on the duties of chief trustee of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds, of president of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, of president of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Funds, of president of the Bombay Pinjrapole, &c.,—duties which he continued faithfully to discharge to his death. In 1879, Sir Richard Temple nominated the new Baronet a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, an honour which he continued to have conferred upon him, at the end of each biennial term of office, till the year 1885. For a period of six years from 1879, the Justices of the Peace elected Sir Jamsetjee to be their representative on the Municipal Corporation. As he withdrew in 1886 from the candidature for election at the hands of the Justices, Government nominated him from that year as their own representative on the Corporation, an honour which they continued to bestow upon him to the day of his death. In this way, during the last nineteen years of his life, the late Baronet had continued to take an interest in the municipal affairs of the city. Moreover, he had been for several years the Government nominee in the Poona Suburban Municipality; and since the year 1884, he had shewn a warm interest in the civic affairs of the capital of the Deccan as president of its Suburban Municipality. On the 13th March, 1880, Sir Richard Temple rather abruptly resigned the office of Governor of Bombay, on the bare chance of successfully wooing the electors of East Worcestershire with a view to get into Parliament. Despite the hurry with which the preparations for his departure had to be made, he accepted an invitation to an afternoon party got up in his honour on that date by Sir Jamsetjee at Mazagon Castle, whence he drove straight to the Apollo Bunder to proceed to the mail boat. On the 27th May, in the same year the young Baronet gave an evening party at Mazagon Castle in honour of Hon. Mr. Alexander Rogers, Member of Council, who then retired from the service on pension.

The Parsees owe to Sir Jamsetjee a debt of gratitude for their exemption from the operations of certain sections of the Administrator General's Act. In July, 1880, the Bombay Government asked Sir Jamsetjee to inform them of the general feeling of the Parsees with regard to the provisions of the Act in question. Accordingly, Sir Jamsetjee ascertained the views of representative members of the community at a meeting called for the purpose at Mazagon Castle and in communicating the result of their deliberations to Government, requested that the Parsees be exempted from the operation of the sections referred to. The selection of delegates for the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court are made by Government after communication with Sir Jamsetjee. On a vacancy occurring, Government requested the Parsee Baronet to ascertain the choice of the Parsee Justices of the Peace with regard to a fit person to fill the vacancy; and after doing so at a meeting held for the purpose, the Baronet communicated the result to Government, who nominated the selected person to sit as a delegate of the court. In March 1882, a hair-brained individual made an attempt on the life of the Queen-Empress which, fortunately, proved futile. The Parsees held a public prayer-meeting and offered thanksgiving to Almighty God for saving the life of their beloved sovereign; and Sir Jamsetjee, on behalf of his community, communicated the fact in a telegram to the Prince of Wales, who sent a return telegram, conveying the thanks of the Royal Family. At the visit of the Education Commission, presided over by Sir William Hunter, to the Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, on the 30th October, 1882, Sir Jamsetjee presented an address of congratulation to Sir William and his colleagues, making certain suggestions with regard to the advancement of middle-class education. Sir Maxwell Melvill, as presiding judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, had rendered useful service to the Parsee community by his able and impartial administration of justice in that court; and at a sitting of the court on the 3rd March, 1883, when Sir Maxwell presided for the last time previous to his retirement on pension, Sir Jamsetjee, as the senior delegate of the court, read an address expressive of the thankfulness of the delegates to the retiring judge for the uniform courtesy and urbanity shewn by him to them in the discharge of their duties. Sir Jamsetjee presided at a public meeting held in the Town Hall for the purpose of raising a fund for engaging the services of lady doctors, of whom Dr. (Mrs.) Pechey-Phipson was the first, for affording medical aid to the native females of Bombay. The fund derived considerable assistance from the exertions of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E, and Mr. George Kittredge. Sir Jamsetjee was also appointed the president of the fund committee, and made a liberal contribution to the fund. He also presided at the great public meeting held in the Town Hall of Bombay, on the 28th April, 1883, on a requisition addressed to the Sheriff, to pass resolutions in favour of the Ilbert Bill.

Sir Jamsetjee was also chosen to preside at the public meeting held in Bombay for affording relief to the sufferers by the heavy floods in Surat in July, 1883; and subscribed a liberal amount to th fund. On the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in Bombay in November, 1883, Sir Jamsetjee was among the first to be introduced to his Royal Highness by his Excellency the Governor, Sir James Fergusson; and he was also among those invited to the State dinner given at Government House in honour of the Duke on the following evening. The Parsees of Bombay gave a public dinner at Petit Hall on the 19th January, 1884, in honour of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, upon whom the title of C. I. E. was conferred by the Government of India in recognition of his disinterested public services. Sir Jamsetjee was chosen to preside at the dinner, and did so with pleasure, thus adding his testimony to the worth of "the Tribune of the People," as Mr. Nowrojee was sometimes called. From the establishment of the Ripon Club in the beginning of 1884, Sir Jamsetjee enjoyed to his death the honour of being its president. In connection with the celebration of the Queen Empress' birthday in the time of Sir James Fergusson, in May, 1884, the title of C. S. I., was conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee in recognition of his public worth. One of the largest public meetings ever witnessed in Bombay was held in the Town Hall on the 29th November, 1884, with a view to raise a memorial in honour of Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India; and as the recognised leader of the Native community, Sir Jamsetjee, was fittingly requested to preside at it. The Ripon Textile School was founded, out of the fund raised on the occasion, in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, of the managing committee of which Sir Jamsetjee had been for many years an active member. On Lord Ripon's arrival in Bombay in December of that year, on his way home at the end of his Viceroyalty, a grand meeting was held in the Town Hall for the presentation of seventy-five addresses to his Excellency by deputation that had specially come down from different towns and cities in India. All the addresses were received *sub silentio*, the Bombay address being the only one that was read on the occasion by Sir Jamsetjee in a loud and clear voice. The young Baronet gave an evening party at Mazagon Castle, on the 19th December, 1884, in honour of the departing Viceroy, which proved one of the most successful functions of the year.

Sir Jamsetjee was president of the Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama Fund, from its establishment in 1884, for the purpose of affording assistance and encouragement to poor Zoroastrian students in the prosecution of their studies. On the 24th March, 1885, on the retirement of Sir James Fergusson from the Governorship of Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee gave a very enjoyable evening party at Mazagon Castle in his Excellency's honour. He gave a similar party in the same place, in November following, on the occasion of the visit of Lord and Lady Dufferin to this city. In December, 1886, Sir Jamsetjee, as the head of the Zoroastrian community of India, received the present of a gold medal from the late Nassaroodin Shah of Persia through the Persian Consul General. The young Baronet took the lead in the public movement for presenting an address of congratulation to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on his being knighted at the time of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee. The address was read and presented to Sir Dinshaw by Sir Jamsetjee at a very large public meeting of all classes of the community held in the Town Hall on the 2nd April, 1887. Sir Jamsetjee also took an active part in the movement for honouring Sir William Wedderburn on his retirement from this country, and for raising a fund to perpetuate his memory amongst us; and he presided at the public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Bombay in the Town Hall, on the 30th April, 1887, in connection with the movement. He was appointed by the founder the president of the Committee for the management of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage, an office which he held to his death with much benefit to the institution confided to his care. He worthily filled the office of a member of the Board of Accounts of the Bombay University since the year 1889. He gave an entertainment at his Poona bungalow, known as "Fountain Hall," to the present ruler of Baroda, on the 15th June, 1889. On the 11th March of the following year, Sir Jamsetjee gave, at Mazagon Castle, an evening entertainment in honour of the Duke of Connaught on his retirement from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, the splendour of which still lives in the memory of those who were present at it. At the close of July, 1893, amidst the universal regret of the public, the young Baronet had the misfortune to lose his only son and heir in the eighteenth year of his age. Towards the close of the same year, Government appointed him a trustee of the Deccan College and School of Art. He gave another evening party at Mazagon Castle on the 20th March, 1894, in honour of the marriage of his eldest daughter, Bai Curverbai, with Mr. Jejeebhoy Framji Petit, grandson of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Fitit, Bart. Lord Harris and leading European and native gentlemen attended in large numbers. On the 5th September, 1895, Government nominated Sir Jamsetjee an official trustee of the Port of Bombay.

VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Sir Jamsetjee left Bombay on the 1st May, 1897, at the invitation of Government, in order to be present at the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress' reign. The Parsee community publicly testified to their affection and esteem for their respected leader, on the occasion of his first visit to the land of their illustrious sovereign and Queen-Empress, in as public and emphatic a manner as time and circumstances would permit. By public subscription among his co-religionists, a splendid banquet was given in his honour a few days previous to his departure at Petit Hall, the residence of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., a near relation of the guest of the evening, who later on the same day, gave an evening entertainment at which leading representatives of all classes of the community, including His Excellency the Governor and Sir Charles Olliva t, Member of Council, attended to do honour to Sir Jamsetjee. As the chairman (Sir Dinshaw Petit) at the banquet above mentioned expressed in happy terms, the thoughts of the guests travelled back that night to the days of his respected grandfather, the first Baronet, whose name has descended to his successors, who should ever be proud of the noble deeds of that great and good man. His benevolent and noble deeds stood, in their fullest glory, as a monument to succeeding generations of his race. His philanthropy, generosity, and benefactions were catholic, and extended to all classes, castes and creeds. His charitable acts were of such a high character and design that even after the lapse of half-a-century, they have stood the test and have proved that they were well conceived and truly humanitarian in their nature. As the grand child of such an illustrious grandfather, the third Baronet had inherited his noble traits as well as those of his father, the late second Baronet He (the third Baronet), the chairman added had worthily sustained the traditions and glory of his illustrious ancestors. Instead of paying heed to popular clamour, he had acted according to his own light and the dictates of his conscience. His ancestors had left very many noble charitable institutions to his care; and to thoroughly supervise and keep them up to the mark, in this progressive age, was in itself a work which required his fullest devotion, a task of which he had acquitted himself creditably; for these institutions were one and all in a flourishing condition. But, as it was the custom of his predecessors to be absorbed in all good and philanthropic works, the third Baronet had gone beyond his duties and worthily engaged himself in all that was noble and good for the city in which he lived. He went through the daily round of his duties in a quiet and unostentatious way; and by his simplicity of manner, he set an example worthy of imitation. Doubtless by his suave disposition and moderate views, he had gained the confidence of the ruling race, and of the sensible portion of the rising generation of his countrymen Moreover he had, in his career of the past twenty years, fully established his claim to be their leader, and had justified the hopes entertained by his community to the fullest extent.

EXPRESSIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

During the day numerous telegrams were received from various parts of India from friends and acquaintances and leaders of the Parsi communities residing there, expressing their sympathy with the family for the loss it has sustained by the untimely death of its head.

Later in the evening, Messrs. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Rustamjee N. B. Jejeebhoy, and other members of their family, who had been staying at Poona for the benefit of their health, arrived to join in the mourning. Some of the leading members of European and Native society paid a visit of condolence to Mr. Jamshedji Cursetji Jamshedjee, the youngest brother of the deceased, and to the ladies of the family.

In honour of the respect in which the late Sir Jamsetji was held by the general public and the Parsi community in particular, the various commercial establishments including the share, cotton, cloth and other markets were closed for the day. The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution and all its branches, the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Charitable School, the Fort High School, the Proprietory High School, the New High School, the Esplanade High School, the Empress High School for Young Ladies, the J. N. Petit Orphanage, the Sir Jamsetjee School of Arts, the Oriental Government Assurance Company, the People's Free Reading Room and Library, and Free Commercial Night School, and other educational institutions were also closed, as well as all Parsi and Irani shops in different parts of the city.

THE FUNERAL.

A little before three o'clock, people of all classes commenced to meet at Mazagon Castle to join the funeral. The ceremony was performed by the family priests in the presence of the high priests and the nearest relatives of the deceased Baronet. The other visitors, who numbered nearly three thousand, were accommodated in the spacious hall of the castle, both on the ground floor and upper storey and in other parts of the buildings. The lady visitors were seated on the ground floor where the corpse was laid, and the religious rites were administered. Soon after the prayers were finished, the whole assembly rose to have a last glance at the deceased, which function took up nearly an hour owing to the immense gathering of the people. This over, the iron bier containing the body was taken out by the corpse-bearers, and slowly moved on the way to the Towers of Silence, followed by a very large portion of the visitors, headed by the high priests, the chief mourners and the friends and relatives of the family. The cortege started from the castle a little before five o'clock, and proceeded by the Mazagon Road on to the Baboola Tank and Grant Road, and crossing the railway bridge passed on to the Gowalia Tank Road, and thence turning into Gibbs Road, entered the compound of the Towers. Before the body was finally consigned to its last resting place it was again laid down near the entrance of the Tower to allow of a short prayer being offered and the mourners to pay their last respects to the dead. A large sum of money was then distributed among the priests and poor who had gone there. The whole party then dispersed. It may be added that the route from the Mazagon Castle to the Tower was lined by thousands of people of all nationalities to witness the passage of the cortege, who were kept in order by a numerous body of police, including a staff of European officers and their subordinates.

Among those present at the funeral ceremony were Dastur Shams-ul-Olma Peshotan Behramji Sanjana, Kharshedji Bezonji, Behemanji (of Poona), Minocher Jamaspji Minocher Jamaspasana, Darab Peshotan Sanjana, Shams-ul-Olma Jiwanji J. Mody, Sheriarji Dadabhoy Bharoocha, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., Messrs. Hormusji Edulji Allbless, Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless, N. N. Wadia, N. M. Wadia, the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, Messrs. Jamshedji Bomanji Wadia, J. A. Wadia, J. N. Tata, R. J. N. Tata, Jamshedji Khurshedji Jamshedji, N. S. J. Jijibhoy, B. S. Jijibhoy, M. S. Jijibhoy, N. A. Wadia, D. N. Wadia, P. N. Wadia, R. C. Wadia, Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Jijibhoy F. Petit, Jehangir B. Petit, C. D. Rustomji, Ardeshir N. Mody, A. D. Mody, K. Dossabhoy Framji, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Darashaw Ruttonji Chichgur, J. B. Murzban, M. F. Muzban, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadur Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy Registrar, Drs. K. N. Bahadurji, Cowasji Hormusji, H. N. Seervai, F. B. Seervai, Edulji Nusservanji, B. S. Shroff, R. N. Ranina, K. R. Viccaji, N. N. Katrak, M. B. Colah, Dr. Dubash, Messrs. J. H. J. Rustomji, Cursetji N. N. Banaji, K. N. Kabraji, M. H. Maju, N. K. Mody, M. G. Morris, Kaikobad C. D. Adenwalla, Cowasji Framji Davur, Cursetji C. Mehta, Dady M. Dadyseth, N. J. Dadyseth, N. R. Ranina, N. S. Wadia, Hormusji Dadabhoy, Hormusji M. Cama, Merwanji Pestonji Chichgar, Hormusji M. Chichgar, Nanabhoy Ruttonji Chichgar, Merwanji Maucherji Cama, Cowasji D. Dubash, Sorabji D. Dubash, K. R. Cama, Jamshetji C. Cama, Jalbhoy Ardeshir Seth, R. D. Sethna, Framji R. Viccaji, Pestonji, Sorabji and Hormusji Jehangir Talyarkhan, Merwanji N. Patel, Pheroze Hoshang Dastoor, Dinshaw J. Parakh, F. J. Parakh, D. G. Parakh, Fardunji A. C. Parakh, J. A. C. Parakh, N. F. Parakh, Hormusji C. Ashburner, Shapurji B. Bharucha, Jamsetji Engineer, D. E. Saklatwala, Ardeshir E. Davur, A. F. Davur, J. E. Davur, Rustom S. Powalla, Cowasji S. Powalla, Dorabji P. Powalla, Hirji A. Dady, Framji Pallonji Contractor, Rustomji H. Ashburner, Dorabji H. Ashburner, Maneckji K. Tadiwalla, Hormusji B. Jijibhoy, D. C. Shroff, K. N. Shroff, Sorabji B. Master, R. B. Dubash, P. N. Kaka, F. D. Panday, N. M. Panday, Dadabhoy M. Jijibhoy, Nowroji G. Guzdar, Dady Merwanji Rustomji, Perozesha Merwanji Rustomji, E. M. Dubash, Ruttansha Dadabhoy, and many others.

POONA, JULY 18,

Our Poona correspondent wires:—The sad news of the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was received early this morning from Bombay, and cast great gloom over the station By the morning train a large number of the deceased's relations and friends went to Bombay to attend the funeral. All Parsi shops in Main and East streets were closed today, as also several schools in the city and cantonment, and the Sir Dinshaw Parsee Gymkhana and Albert Edward Institute as a mark of respect. Great sympathy is felt for Lady Jamsetjee and the two daughters.

DAMAUN NOTES.

THE severity of the local sanitary cordon, writes a correspondent, continues with its usual or rather unusual vigour. But, notwithstanding this curious severity, Dr. Osorio de Castro, the *Juiz de directo* (literally, Judge of Right, but technically, District Judge) of this tribunal, was, on the 30th of last month, through the energetic measures adopted by Dr. John Vidal, the Delegado do Procurador Regio, Dr. Fazendo (Advocate for the Crown and Treasury), able to fix the 25th of the current month for the sensational trial of an old standing process of a theft of timber, of the value of the sum of Rs. 82,000, which the Portuguese Government allege to have been committed some years ago in the Government forests of the "Interland" of Pergunnah Nagar Haveli, of this jurisdiction, by some important personages of this district. This case is a curious example of the tardy procedure of the Portuguese laws. The public accusations or crimes of theft of a value above Rs. 250 are punishable *ad libitum* by the Judge, with 3 to 12 years of transportation to the Portuguese settlements of Africa and with fine. If the criminals are per chance sentenced to more than five years, transportation, the sentence is subject to confirmation by the Relacao (High Court) of Goa, The Supreme Court of the Kingdom (Portugal) and the Colonies is in Lisbon. The Portuguese judges of the "Comarca" (District Court) have, in criminal matters, considerably larger competence or power than British Indian Session judges, as the former can try independently of jury. In civil causes they have powers of the District Judge. They can try civil and commercial causes of any value and apply the highest punishment of law prescribed by the Portuguese system of punishment. The Portuguese District Courts are also Courts of Wards. The "Comarca," or the judical district of Damaun, comprises the Portuguese settlement of Damaun, the inland territory of Pergunnah Nagar Haveli and the Island of Diu (Kathiawar coast), and is under the general control of the District Judge (who is also the District Magistrate). Nagar Haveli having about 500 square miles of area and the settlement of Diu having about 100 square miles area, have as their judicial head "Juizes Municipaes (Municipal Judges, so called owing to their being paid by the respective municipalities), with the powers of 3rd class magistrates and are appointed by his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa. The tribunal of Damaun is the Court of Appeal, both Civil and Criminal, from the "Juizes Municipaes." The Advocates of the Crown, the "Juizes do Director" and the "Juizes de Relacao," (Judges of the High Court) are appointed by the Crown, and have necessarily a regular and complete course of law (5 years) in the University of Coimbra, Portugal. The Judges are selected from amongst the Advocates of the Crown and the Registrars of properties by seniority and merit and are unremovable. The first substitute of the Judge is the Registrar of the Comarca, who is appointed by the Crown and has also necessarily the complete course of law. The second and third substitutes are simple respectable citizens, appointed annually by his Excellency the Governor of Goa, by the proposal of the Chief Justice of Goa with the consultation of the District Judge. After six years of service in the Colonies (India), Macau (China), Ximori Islands (Malay Archipelago) and Africa (Angola, Mozambique, Saint Thomas Island and Cape Verde Archipelago) the Portuguese judges may be appointed District Judges in Portugal or in the adjacent islands (Azoris Archipelago and Madeira) or after 15 years be judges of the three High Courts of Portugal, Lisbon, Oporto and Ponta Delgada (Azoris Archipelago and Madeira). The promotion of the District Judge to the three Colonial High Courts (Goa, Mozambique, and Loanda) is made by seniority. In Portuguese India the monthly pay of the District Judge is Rs. 331, anna 1 and pies 9, and that of the Advocates for the Crown is Rs. 277 annas 12 and pies 5, but these appointments are subject to several taxation and divided in category and exercise. By a proposal of his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa these salaries are to be reduced to Rs. 270 13-4, for the Judges and Rs. 208-5-3 for the Advocates of the Crown and are also subject to the same discount and deduction. The President da Relacao (Chief Justice) of Goa, will receive per annum Rs. 5,000, and the Procurador da Corza (Attorny-General), Rs. 4,0 0.

Two scholarships of the value of £50, tenable at Christ Church for one year, will be offered this year to selected candidates for the India Civil Service who have specially distinguished themselves in the entrance examination for that service, and who are not and have not been members of any college at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. Regard will be had not only to the distinction attained by the candidates in the India Civil Service entrance examination, but also to the evidence of their personal character. Candidates for the Indian Civil Service who wish, if selected by the Government, to offer themselves for election to these scholarships are required to send their names to the Dean before the end of the Government examination, together with three testimonials as to character, and three references. The election will be made, without further examination, as soon as possible after the publication of the list of selected candidates.

CHARGING A TIGER ON A BICYCLE.

THE "Morning Post" of Delhi recently offered a prize for the best tiger story which need not necessarily be true. This was not first prize winner, but perhaps deserved to be. It is by Miss Iris Stuart, of Cawnpore:—

When as a girl in my teens I came out to India on a visit to my sister and brother-in-law I had the good fortune to go straight to a hill station on the Western Ghats. The whole ridge was covered with woods, scattered and hidden among which lay bungalows, with bright tin roofs and broad verandahs. One evening I had a most singular adventure with a tiger—quite exciting enough to upset any girl's equanimity—while out by myself on a bicycle which my brother-in-law, Tom, had just imported for me. For miles I went spinning along the roads between hedges of greenery brightened by roses and banks of home-like bracken flourishing under the jambool trees. At length the waning light warned me that it was time to turn homewards. Then coming to a long curved slope in the road I put up my feet and let the machine shoot down at its full speed. I had just turned a corner half way down when the bushes on one side parted with a mighty crackle some hundred yards ahead, and out came a huge striped beast stealthily stalking across the road before me like a gigantic cat. It was a real live tiger! And here was I flying right into his clutches, unable to check the headlong speed of my machine even if I had not been too terrified to move a finger. Blindly clutching the brake and handle-bar, but too much paralyzed to use either, I was borne swiftly on. I think I should have fainted but for the shock of the bicycle running into the tiger's ribs and shooting me into a prickly-pear bush. When I picked myself up the tiger was nowhere to be seen. As soon as I could master my agitation and put myself right I lost no time in remounting my bike, which was uninjured, and making for the bungalow, the first thing I did on seeing my sister was to have a good cry and sob out my story. Tom, when he heard what was the matter, tried to make me laugh by a comic description of the tiger still quaking in the bosom of his family, as he related to them how he had fled from a white monster on wheels, which came near snapping him up as he was walking home quietly from a lecture on vegetarianism!

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE Association Cup ties have now begun, and today the Calcutta Football Club will play in the second round against the Gunners of Fort William. Calcutta was drawn a bye in the first round, and if they are going to beat the Gunners to-day they will have all their work cut out for them. The Gunners beat the West Kent in the first round, and this latter team have in turn beaten Calcutta in the League matches. The Calcutta team is still sadly in want of someone who can shoot goals, and their forwards do not appear to improve. In their match last Saturday they beat the Howrah XI by two goals to love—a victory which should certainly have been more decisive. In their match against the Black Watch on Wednesday (a much inferior team to Howrah), they failed to score at all themselves, the only point in the game being scored for them by one of the Black Watch backs.

The Rugby season of the Club is now in full swing and the prospects so far seem rosy; the Club has many of its old playing members still to the fore, and with the addition of some "new blood" they have the makings of a very strong team. Nicol, last year's captain, still retains the same post, and Newton has replaced Carter in the secretaryship. Gresson takes the place of Watson as vice captain, and although we hear he will not be able to take part in the early matches we hope to see him turning out in the Cup ties in his old place at half-back. Of last year's forwards we notice Caw, Morrell, Simpson, Whiteaway, Jack, and Smith are all going strong, and with the addition of Dr. Wilson, an old International forward, they ought to make a heavy lot. Both the half-backs we have so far seen playing are new men, but they are neither of them new to the game; Jacob having played at home as an International, and Crum having been trained in Rugby playing school.

The three-quarter line appears to be the weakest, as here only MacWatson remains; but they have a full back in Newton, who rarely makes a mistake, which of itself should put confidence in the three-quarters.

So far, with the exception of one game against the Glosters, practice games have been the order of the day, but we hear these are to be stopped in future, and first and second team matches will take their place. It is impossible to notice in practice games the individual play of any particular man, and the players, too, are not called upon to work their hardest.

It is to be noted that the Club is advertising its usual entertainments to take place in the Opera House on August 13th and 27th.

The victory of the Glosters over the Calcutta Rangers, after a close struggle, on Saturday has put a different complexion on the chances of the latter team who were very unlucky in not equalising, as the ball was discovered to have really gone into the net and gone out through a hole. Through this discovery was made after the game, so that the Calcutta Rangers had no remedy in the matter. As the ball was found to be out, it was naturally presumed that it had gone over the bar, and no other decision could the referee come to than this, which was not disputed at the time. It was hard luck for the Calcutta Rangers, who, in spite of the disadvantages they laboured against owing to the disability of their permanent men, played an excellent combined game. The Glosters, who are now leading by three points, their score being twelve, played a dashing game, the back contingent making a very effective display. They will now take all the beating in the competition, in which the Calcutta tally with the Calcutta Rangers their score being nine points each. The Royal West Kent again stand on the same basis as the Barrackpur Gunners, their score being seven points each, while Dalhousie, owing to their defeat by the latter team on Saturday, are a point less. The Howrah and Y. M. C. A., who occupy the back division, stand at four and two points, respectively. The chances of the latter teams at this stage are very remote indeed, and judging from the brilliant play displayed by the Glosters, they not only have the best show in the Champion-hip, but in the shield competition, so far as the local teams are concerned.—*Englishman.*

BANKRUPTCY OF A PERSIAN OPIUM MERCHANT.

SWINDLED BY HIS HALF-BROTHER.

At the Hongkong Supreme Court, in Bankruptcy on June 28 Mr. E. J. Grist made application for the discharge of Aga Mahomed Ally Shirazee, Persian opium merchant and commission agent, carrying on business in Hongkong for eight years. Bankrupt had been for eleven years previously in a Persian opium merchant's firm in Hongkong, and started business on his own account with unincumbered capital of about dols 8,000. The debtor's state of affairs showed total assets, dols 14,261,85; total liabilities, dols 21,675,45. He was adjudged bankrupt on 6th January, 1893.

Mr. Grist said the Official Receiver had made a full report on the estate, and from that statement it would be seen that there was dols. 7,000 due to the bankrupt by a man named Currim in Ispahan, dols. 1,800 old due by Namizee, a merchant in Bombay, neither of which sums they had been able to collect. There was a claim of dols. 2,300, which was evidently abandoned, against the Mercantile Bank in respect of cert in opium that was damaged. There being no market in Hongkong, he sent these goods up the coast, while in the custody of the Bank, for the purpose of effecting a sale. The opium was damaged by being put too near the boilers. The principal asset was dols. 13,348,11, due by the bankrupt's half-brother in Shiraz. This consisted of remittances to his half brother for opium which was never despatched. The bankrupt had been very honest and straightforward and had given the Official Receiver every assistance he could in the bankruptcy proceedings, particularly by his knowledge and exertions to enable the Official Receiver to realize the goods in the hands of secured creditors with a profit dols. 151,13 notwithstanding the great uncertainty of the rate of exchange between Hongkong and India, when the neglect of a day would have resulted in a further loss instead of a profit. Although there was only a very small dividend of thirty cents, in view of the circumstances, Mr. Grist asked his Lordship to suspend the order for discharge for a nominal period.

The Chief Justice was inclined to think the debtor was not entirely prudent in his dealings with his half-brother at Shiraz. The acceptance of the bills by the debtor as against opium which was supposed to be sent on to him on his order by the man named Currim, at Ispahan, was a worse matter. This man Currim was recommend d by a firm in Bombay with whom debtor had some dealings, but the debtor himself did not know Currim. It was certainly far from prudent to accept bills against opium which had not arrived and had not been shipped. The dividend was a very nominal one. If the bankrupt's brother was able to pay, the Official Receiver thought there would be a dividend of fifty per cent, but the Imperial Bank of Persia did not think he was in a position to do so. Under these circumstances, he would grant the order for discharge, suspending its operation for four months, His Lordship gave leave to apply for the period of suspension to be removed if the defendant's brother paid up.

THE insurance upon Spurgeon's Tabernacle was £20,000 and upon the furniture £2,000, and those sums, it is understood, have now been paid. It is uncertain in detail what sum will be needed for the reconstruction of the famous building, but probably something between £30,000 and £40,000. The hope is that by October the Tabernacle congregation may again be able to worship within its walls. The Tabernacle itself will not have been rebuilt, but the lecture hall underneath will have been roofed in and prepared for use. In it the congregation are to gather until the new building is finished.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT PORT ARTHUR.

LOSS OF A CHINESE CRUISER.

A LETTER dated Port Arthur, 9th June, says:—A terrible disaster occurred here during the storm on the 9th inst., the Chinese cruiser Fuching, with a crew of 130 men, being lost. The chief officer and three sailors were the only members saved.

The Fuching arrived here at 2 p.m. on the 8th inst. The weather being foggey, she was unable to enter the harbour, and was obliged to anchor outside. Later the weather cleared up, but it remains unknown why she did not enter, although advised to do so by Captain L., whose ship in dock is flying the Commodore's flag.

During the night the wind changed into a storm blowing from the south-west. About 6 a.m. on the 9th inst. the Fuching dragged her anchor, and was driven towards the shore. I believe they had no time to let the second anchor go, as it was tied to the ship, and remained in the same position when the vessel was on the rocks.

The Fuching was driven to the same spot at which three years ago a similar accident occurred. The wind swung her alongside the shore, with her bow pointing to the north, and commenced dashing her on the beach. Unfortunately she fell on her starboard side, opening her deck to the waves. The crew sought refuge in the rigging and on the upper bridge.

The Russian first-class cruisers lying in the roads could render no assistance to the disabled vessel, on account of their draught being too great to allow them to get alongside, nor could they send any boats, as the sea was running high and the boats would have been lost if sent.

The crews from the ships that were in harbour got to the wreck by land, and tried to save the crew of the Fuching by means of lifting rockets with lines attached, but the chinese did not know what to do with the lines that reached them, as they had never used them before.

The pupils of the Chinese Naval School on shore also came to the rescue, and tried by signalling to make the men on board understand how to use the lines. At one time the Chinese made an attempt to use the line, but whilst doing so a wave covered the vessel, and washed off several of the men. The other seeing this stopped the work. At this time the waves were nearly as high as the lighthouse, and in the narrow entrance from the roads to the barbour the water was seething.

The captains of the two Chinese men-of-war in harbour apparently considered the situation of the Fuching entirely hopeless as they did not even send out a crew to the wrecked vessel.

At midday the Fuching was a total wreck, on which two or three men were still seen clinging to the ropes, but after a short time they also fell into the water.

It is generally believed here that the roads of Port Arthur during the N. and S. winds are very dangerous, and therefore the Chinese ships in summer used to stay at Weihaiwei. During such a storm as the one that raged on the 9th inst, any small ship anchoring outside would probably get lost. It is also believed that a large breakwater is required, so as to prevent such sad accidents in the future.—*Nagasaki Press.*

CHINA NEWS.

THE peaceful blockade of Manila continues. The Japanes cruiser Matsushima arrived here yesterday, bringing news of very little change in the situation. There is daily desultory fighting round about Manila between the Spaniards and the rebels, but as the U. S. troopships have not arrived the Americans are not able to actively engage in the assault upon the city. The U.S. naval authorities are greatly concerned regarding German demonstration at Manila. There are now five German warships at Manila, and the Germans have been behaving in a way which lays them open to suspicion. There are also four French cruisers in the Bay. At Iloilo and Cebu there is abundance of cargo awaiting shipment, and several British vessels have arrived from these ports. The British inhabitants of these ports refrain from discussing the war, as the Spaniards are at fever heat over the American successes. Round Iloilo the Spaniards have been lying dormant for some time, and the Spanish soldiers have been actively engaged throwing up miserable and absolutely useless stockades of bamboo and shrubbery along the shore, behind which field guns have been placed in position.

On 23rd June, an Imperial Edict was issued, which will have an important bearing on future examinations in China. Instead of the present eight-division essay in the literary examinations, there is substituted a new system of replies to questions and discourses of the principles based on the four classics.

An Imperial Edict was issued on 26th June censuring Sheng Taotai for his slowness in the construction of the Luhan railway line, demanding an early report on the present progress, threatening him with severe punishment if he continues to daily, and urging that measures should be adopted at once for the construction of the Hankow-Canton and Ningpo-Shanghai lines.

Hongkong was visited by a severe East gale on June 30, but fortunately little or no damage was effected to property. A sampan was overturned, and two children drowned.

The Portuguese community petitioned the Governor in Council for a commutation of the sentence of death pronounced upon Joao da Matta Ozorio for the murder of F. M. X. de Jesus on 9th May, but the prayer of the petition was refused, and the date of the execution has been fixed for Monday, 11th July.—*China Mail* (June 28.)

THE PORTRAIT OF JESUS.

ROME is still agitated over the photograph which is alleged to reproduce the exact portrait of the Savior. The following is the description forwarded to the *Daily Mail's* correspondent by a Canon of the Turin Cathedral, who has had occasion to examine the plate.—"The Redeemer who miraculously left the imprint of His sufferings, and the lines of His body on the shroud which enveloped Him in the tomb, has miraculously reappeared on a photographic plate with a perfection of detail that causes stupefaction. The noble figure has come forth anatomically elegant, perfect, and divinely beautiful. The countenance is still marked with ineffable suffering. All the details are there—the minutiæ of the beard, the hair, profile, the wounds, the welts, the mark of the rope with which He was bound to the scourging pillar. In a word, after the human race, aided by tradition, has for eighteen centuries been conjuring up to itself the physical appearance of Jesus of Nazareth, the photograph of the sacred shroud has given forth His portrait. The rumour of the marvellous event, mingled with trepidation, doubt, hope, and wonder, spread like wildfire in Turin. His Grace the Archbishop, Duchess Isabella, Princess Clara, illust

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

OWING to the illness of Colonel Vella the trial which is exciting so much interest in Maltese society has had to be postponed. Vice-Admirals Tracey and Duckworth King have reached Malta, as has also Mr. Blount of the Admiralty, all of whom will be important witnesses. Hitherto the inquiry has been held with closed doors, and "this objectionable method," says the "Malta Chronicle," will hold good during the coming trial as being "according to law." According to Maltese law it may be, but it will be a positive scandal if the case is not heard in open court. "Another defect," says a writer in the "Morning Post," "is that the language of the proceedings is Italian, a tongue with which it is pretty safe to say that none of the witnesses have anything more than a bowing acquaintance. This raises once again the oft-discussed question of the language in which the proceedings of the Maltese courts should be carried on. What other Power would have allowed judicial proceedings in one of its dependencies to be conducted for so many years in a foreign language—a language, too, which is alien to all but the educated classes of the natives themselves? There are many things which need reform in the administration of Malta in order to bring it into harmony with the legitimate demands of this country, and the substitution of English for Italian as the language of the courts is one of them."

The Gamage Cycling and Athletic Club military cycling tournament at Wood Green, on July 23, promises to be a great success. The Galloway Rifles have again entered for the team race for Gamage's Challenge Shield, and it is expected that the 4th V.B. East Surrey Regiment will have hard work to retain the trophy, as the northern men are going strong. Mr. Vincent, the hon. secretary, announces that special trains will run from Aldershot and Portsmouth, and he is trying to arrange a special train to bring the South London men and their machines straight to the track about 2 p.m. on the day.

We hear that the French are busy in the work of fortifying the island of Ushant. So persistent have been the advocates of a vigorous policy of coast defence that Admiral Besnard was moved to put many works in hand, and it is not to be doubted that in view of the partular situation of Brest, and of the French fleet, fortifications on the island would be very useful in the event of hostilities. The fall of the French Cabinet, and the departure of Admiral Besnard from his post, are not likely to change the trend of French thought in this matter. At the present time certain officers of artillery are in the island supervising the work, which involves the construction of several batteries. These will receive their guns and munitions from the Naval Department. Contractors are also at work on the forts which flank the Goulet or approach to Brest Harbour. It is rumoured also that heavy torpedo-booms are to be built for the closing of the approaches to Brest, Cherand Toulon. We have alluded to certain trials that bourg, have been made both at the Channel and Mediterranean ports to test the value of the particular booms, which were all to the disadvantage of the boats.

Our excellent contemporary, the "Marine Francaise," has given a good deal of space to the speculations and suggestions of M. Legrand concerning a war between this country and France, and we have reproduced some of his ideas. Now he proceeds to discourse upon the kind of ship that is necessary for the policy he has laid down. We shall not follow him in all his reflections, which are mainly of discontent with things as they are. He is quite convinced that simplicity is the thing to be aimed at, and we fully agree that a multitude of delicate appliances, and a complex array of tubes, wires, pipes, and other mechanical appliances is undesirable, but if M. Legrand's argument were pushed to its legitimate conclusion we should soon discard a number of the advantages that science has given us. His plea for simplicity extends to the matter of armament, and he describes modern French ships as veritable museums in this regard. Many reasons lead him to the conclusion that the mounting of a few guns of great calibre and power for the purpose of piercing an armour-belt is folly. This, he says, is an old tradition to be discarded, since history shows that ships are generally captured or destroyed through the crushing loss sustained by their complements, or through fire on board. He is therefore of opinion that the French 64in. gun is the best for the heaviest armament. It is described as a quickfirer, though the projectile and powder charge are separate, and it has great range and penetration. The ballistic qualities of the weapon satisfy him, and, inasmuch as these obtained with reduced calibre, he is content with this particular gun, while for the light armament he would apparently have only the 18in. Howitzers would be mounted for bombardment purposes. In regard to the disposition of armament, he is strongly opposed to the exaggerated tendency to provide for ahead and astern fire, and he is probably right in regarding the line abreast formation as a tactical exception.

The French northern squadron is at present cruising in the Channel, and will return to Brest on July 1 to prepare for the manœuvres. Admiral Barrera has his flag in the Massena, which has replaced the Hoche. It was observed when she left port, that the upper edge of her belt was almost down to the water-line, but the Yacht explains that no anxiety need be felt, for the vessel had been overweighted by the wish of the admiral, his idea being to see how long it would take with the normal consumption of coal and stores to raise her to her proper level. Our contemporary contends that the ship is a rare combination of offensive and defensive power, saying that it will be difficult to find a more formidable warship, though it is admitted that the speed attained did not answer all expectations, and that, with the normal complement of coal, the ship is apt to be down a little by the head. Our contemporary regards the Charlemagne type as less satisfactory, but this, we believe, is due to a strong prejudice against the coupling of guns. The Hoche is at present undergoing repairs after her Mishap, while the Gaulois is preparing for her trials. The sea-going boat Lancier replaces the Ariel in the squadron. The court-martial upon the loss of the latter has acquitted Lieutenant Benoit, who was in command. The Lansquenet, which was rejected at her trials, is now receiving new boilers. In the Mediterranean there are to be combined manœuvres with the land forces.

The German Emperor's address to the regiments of the guard at Potsdam on the 10th inst. was published on Monday. After a brief reference to the double loss which the German Empire sustained in 1888 His Majesty said: "In heavy trouble I succeeded to the Crown. I was doubted on every side. On alone had belief in me; one only trusted me—the Army. Supported by the Army, and in reliance on the God of old, I accepted my heavy inheritance, knowing full well that the Army was the chief support of my country and the chief pillar of the Prussian Throne, to which God's decree had summoned me." Subsequently His Majesty defined the virtues of the Prussian Army as "courage, sense of honour, and unconditional, blind obedience."

A bill for the reorganisation of the German field artillery is to be laid before the Reichstag. Each army corps is to have two brigades of two regiments each and one howitzer brigade.

At Deutsch Exclau in East Prussia, on Tuesday, while General Von Lentze, commanding the 1st Army Corps, was inspecting the troops, a rifle suddenly discharged, shattering one of the general's legs and killing his horse.

The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the German colonial troops will in future be in Berlin, and the troops will have a separate corps of Reserve officers.

It is asserted in many quarters in France that the system of a four-gun battery has been "officially adopted." "The Progres Militaire" questions the accuracy of this. It points out that the change is of a radical character, and that the composition of a battery of four or six guns is a question of the same order as that of a battalion of four or six companies. In other words, it is an important tactical matter, and cannot be decided by the Minister of War, or, to speak correctly, by the third direction, which is but a wheel in the mechanism of the Ministry. Our contemporary will not admit that the Technical Section, or even the Artillery Committee, can be considered competent in such an affair, and this because the composition of batteries concerns not only the artillery but the other arms, and more especially the supreme command. Therefore the Council of the Superior War School must have the right to pronounce, or at least to advise, as to the character of the tools it must direct and use. General Langlois, in his authoritative volume upon the tactics of artillery in unison with other arms, takes no account of a battery of four guns, and admits the value only of six and eight gun batteries. He decisively favours the former. The *Progres*, moreover, is of the opinion that such a change as is spoken of cannot be made without the consent of the Parliament, since by increasing the number of batteries it would be necessary to add to the number of lieutenants, and therefore would involve greater expenditure.

Lieut.-General Wriss, lately commanding the 17th Russian Infantry Division, has been appointed to the 3rd Division of the Infantry of the Guard. Lieut.-General de Taube succeeds him in his late command, and is himself succeeded at the head of the 2nd Division by Major-General Ackermann, who has been relieved of the command at Kertch. Major-General Llapounov has been appointed military governor of the Island of Saghalien. General Doukhovskoy, whose appointment as Governor-General of Turkestan we noticed, left St. Petersburg hastily to assume his office upon the arrival of news of the rising at Andijan. At the present time, in the St. Petersburg district, those tactical journeys of officers, which hold a large place in military training abroad, are in progress.

THE WAR.

THE AMERICAN TROOPS FOR MANILA.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT MANILA.

HONGKONG, June 27.

THE three transports City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia, convoyed by the war vessed Charleston, probably arrived yesterday morning at Manila, and we may expect to hear by an early steamer that the city of Manila is in the hands of the Americans. The Pacific Mail steamer Doric arrived at Honolulu on the 4th June, and the troopships were then at that port. The squadron left a few hours before the Doric, and taking the average steaming even at eight knots it is estimated Manila would be reached yesterday.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ILOILO.

SPANIARDS AT FEVER HEAT.

HONGKONG, June 27.

The British steamer Sungkiang arrived here yesterday, from Iloilo, which port she left on 22nd inst, filled up with sugar and carrying fifty Chinese and two native refugees. There is abundance of cargo at Iloilo awaiting shipment.

The rebels have been lying dormant for some time, and the Spanish garrison of about two thousand soldiers have of late been actively engaged throwing up a miserable and absolutely useless stockade of bamboo and shrubbery along the shore, behind which field guns have been placed in position. The Spaniards have been roused to fever heat by the American successes reported in European papers, and strict injunctions are sent on board vessels arriving that all newspapers, and especially Hongkong papers, have to be destroyed. Notwithstanding these restrictions several files of the "China Mail" were successfully landed. A very strongly Anti-British feeling exists amongst Spaniards, the general feeling being that Britain is rendering assistance to the United States, and the Governor-General has cautioned the British residents to abstain from discussing the war as he could not be responsible for their safety in the present excited condition of the Spanish community. Even the Sungkiang was regarded with suspicion upon arrival, the report having got about that she had been acting as a collier to the American fleet. The Spanish authorities searched the vessel, but were baulked in their efforts to find any incriminating evidence. The native doctor of the ship was dogged in his walks ashore, and ultimately taken to the Governor General's Palace where he was cross-examined.

There appears to be a fairly good supply of provisions, but measures are being taken by the authorities to prevent unnecessary waste and leakage of food stuffs. Special permits have to be received for more than two days supplies, and under certain circumstances certificates have been signed in the shops for the supplies.

NEWS FROM MANILA CITY.

NO SURRENDER!

MANILA City, June 22.

There is practically no change in the situation here since I last wrote you. We are still awaiting the arrival of the American troops to know what is to become of us. Every night we are disturbed in our slumbers by the fusilade carried on by the rebels, but whether the rebels are waiting for Admiral Dewey's instructions to proceed or not is unknown to us on this side. I expect they are held in check by Dewey, as they refrain from rushing the outposts as they might easily have done.

Judging from the preparations we see going on around us, the garrison evidently intends to withdraw entirely within the walls, where all the wounded, sick, and women and children are already. Should the Spaniards resist and compel the Americans to bombard the walled city, the destruction of life will be terrible.

In the interests of humanity it is to be hoped the Spaniards will see the folly of resisting, but I fear they intend to oppose the American forces to the bitter end. The second-in-command, who is now believed to be the virtual commander, in spite of the reputed bravery and ability of the Captain General Augustin, is said to have intimated that he will never surrender. It is also reported that the Spaniards intend to destroy the suburbs, to burn down the houses and blow up the bridges, retiring entirely behind the city walls. All the foreign ladies are now with you in Hongkong, and it is well they are there. It is unfortunate that the protection of individual interests should have been responsible for so many of us being here still, but we are hoping the end of this period of suspense is at hand and that we may soon be able to resume business.

PLUCKY AMERICAN OFFICERS.

SUSPECTED SPANISH TORPEDO ATTACK.

MANILA, June 22.

Last week, a report was received by Admiral Dewey to the effect that the Spaniards intended to make a torpedo attack upon the fleet as it lay in Cavite Bay. The weather was stormy, and everything favoured a covert attack, but the Admiral quickly made his dispositions to foil the attempt, the Concord and Callao being detached for special duty. In the meanwhile, the fleet carried out the ordinary precautions that have been taken every night since the 1st of May to prevent any surprise from the Spanish side.

Not content with this, admiral Dewey organised a special 'surprise party' for the benefit of the Dons. He decided to send a steam launch past the batteries at the entrance of the Pasig River to destroy two torpedo craft known to have taken refuge there, and to carry out this hasardous enterprise Ensign Caldwell, Admiral Dewey's staff secretary, at once volunteered to command the expedition. The Admiral's idea was to send the Callao, under the command of Lieutenant Tappan, to tow the launch to the mouth of the river and await Caldwell's return, the water being too shallow to allow the larger vessel to carry out the manœuvre. Ensign Caldwell was to dash in during a rain squall—heavy squalls are now frequent every night—explode a spar torpedo under the torpedo boats, and then, if possible, return to the Callao. This enterprise was fraught with deadly peril to all engaged in it, but both officers were eager to undertake it. The Callao made a preliminary reconnaissance on the night of the 15th inst., which so alarmed the Spaniards that they sunk the transport sunken across the narrowest part of the river entrance, effectually closing it against even a steam launch and preventing egress of their own torpedo craft.

An attempt has been made to secure the release of the wife and family of the Captain General. This petition to Aguinaldo was preferred through the British Consul, Mr. Rawson-Walker, and the German Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Diedrichs. Aguinaldo refused to part with his prisoners, being determined apparently to keep them as a guarantee for the safety of non-combatant natives who may fall into Spanish hands.

There are now five German warships in the bay, the Prinzess Wilhelm, Kaiserin, Augusta, Kaiser, Irene, and Cormoran. There have been suspicious movements amongst these craft, but although the Spaniards look upon their presence as an evidence of German support the general impression here is that it partakes more of the nature of an officious demonstration, meant to keep up an appearance of good will towards poor Spain, more than anything else.

Since last advices from here, two attempts have been made upon Aguinaldo's life, both attempts at stabbing, and one by an Italian adventurer. We have no mention of the fate of these would-be assassins. At present Aguinaldo's Headquarters are in the Palace at Cavite, but when the American troops arrive the general's headquaters will be established at Cavite and Aguinaldo will remove to Imus.

BEER FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

We have just seen a letter from the proprietors of the Schlitz Brewing Company, Milwaukee—'the Beer that made Milwaukee famous'—to Messrs. Watkins and Co., of Hongkong, informing the latter firm that they had sent to Rear Admiral George Dewey an order for thirty barrels bottled beer, which Messrs. Watkins and Co. have to deliver over to the Admiral on application being made. This is American advertising.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WIFE AND FAMILY.

A 'SHANGHAI 'CANARD.'

The "China Gazette" publishes what purports to be a special telegram from its Hongkong correspondent, in which the following paragraph appears:—

There is reason to believe that the wife and family of Governor-General Augustin, who were captured last week in the suburbs of Manila by the rebels and carried off into Bulacan, have been massacred, hence Aguinaldo's willingness to allow the British Consul to proceed to where they were held to convey them back to Manila. If this is so, a terrible responsibility must be placed on those who armed Aguinaldo and his followers.

It is difficult to believe that any such telegraphic information was sent from Hongkong. There has been nothing in all the recent despatches from Manila to justify such a 'canard.' The "Gazette" has all along displayed a spirit of uncompromising hostility towards the Philippine insurgents. No one could complain of this editorial policy. But when the policy is allowed to tinge what purports to be news there is a danger of some of the better traditions of the English newspaper press being thrown overboard. It may be that our Shanghai contemporary's Hongkong correspondent has better news than we possess in Hongkong, but we venture to doubt this, and can only say we do not belive any news has been received here from Manila which could be construed by any fair-minded journalist as beating out the statements of the "China Gazette's" Hongkong correspondent, assuming that the information was wired by that correspondent.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS IN MANILA.

KOBE, June 18.

According to what I hear from Manila, the one or two correspondents who have gone on the Spanish side are not having a very good time of it. An Englishman who tried to do a little special correspondent work was arrested as an American spy, and because he had American cigarettes in his pocket the charge was considered proved; but he managed to give the slip to the Spanish soldiers who arrested him a little way out of the town, and as he had a bicycle they couldn't catch him. He is a Manila resident, but had at once to make preparations for leaving because he may any moment be recognised by the soldiers from whom he escaped. Corrospondents down there have been warned by friendly residents not to allow themselves to be seen with him, lest they too should be suspected, and either ordered to leave the country immediately or perhaps shot and then apologised for. During the Japan-China war we used to consider that correspondents on the Chinese side ran a good deal of risk, but there appears to be much more excitement when acting as a correspondent among the Spaniards. The Spanish papers in Manila, which never dare to say anything that the authorities would not approve of, declare that any person in Manila who communicates with the Americans must be made to 'pass the line,' by which they mean the shooting line at the execution ground.

Nor does the weather in Manila just now go any way to making up for the dangers and drawbacks to which correspondents are exposed. One correspondent, writing to me, says it is as 'hot as blazes most of the time, with a tremendous typhoon the last two days, and the rainy season setting in.' 'It is the sort of rainy reason,' he continues, 'that leaves nobody in any doubt. It rains so hard that one wonders there are any Philippine Islands left. It is too hot to eat, and there are too many insects everywhere, and stinks, and all sorts of nasty things. In the damp, your shirt gets mouldy on your back, and when you want a change you find everything in your bag is mouldy too. The hotel is a treat. You ought to see it—I wont say live in it, for I am not unkind by nature. It is about as old as the hills, and correspondingly dirty. The sanita ry arrangements would turn the stomach of a bronze Buddha.'

Altogether, therefore, the life of the correspondent in Manila is emphatically not a happy one. One who saw something of the Japan-China war has remarked that the Spaniards seem to be about as helpless as the Chinese then were. The main difference seems to be that the Spanish troops do not run away but contest every foot of ground against the rebels. Yet they are quite as unprepared as the Chinese were, and the corruption prevailing everywhere is almost as great. The British residents, who are hated as much as if they were Americans and actually engaged in hostilities, will be very thankful when the present crisis is over, and the town is once more under a stable and trustworthy Government.—"Chronicle."

THE PHILIPPINE REBELS.

RECONCILIATION IN THE REBEL CAMP.

Some time ago, Isabelo Artacho, one of the leaders of the Philippine rebels, made application to the Supreme Court, among other things, for an injunction to restrain Emilio Aguinaldo and others from dealing or parting with the sum of dols. 400,000, deposited by the Spanish Government in Hongkong in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, in the name of Emilio Aguinaldo and others. We now learn that proceedings in this case have been stopped, and that an arrangement has been come to between the parties,

THE GERMAN FLEET AT MANILA.

SUSPICIOUS CONDUCT OF A GERMAN CRUISER.

MANILA, June 23.

The position inside the Spanish lines is unchanged. The Spaniards still hold the forts in Malate, Santa Ana and Santa Mesa and the outskirts of Tondo. The rebels await the arrival of the American troops before attempting to storm the city defences. In the meanwhile, however, they carry on skirmishes daily, harassing the Spanish troops, who are worn out by the constant work and the absence of nutritious food. The food supplies still hold out, strange to say, but the poorer classes are suffering from the high prices.

The appearance of five German warships in the Bay would seem to indicate that there is some truth in the rumours of complications with the German Government. One story is that the German policy is by no means friendly to Spain, and that German emissaries are endeavouring to alienate the natives from the Americans, urging them to bargain for their complete independence under European guarantee.

The Captain General has said that he considers the German visit comparable to the appearance of a vulture to pick the poor Spanish carcass. The change in the former friendly relations between Germany and Spain is probably due to the German request for a concession of a portion of the Philippine Islands and leave to land troops.

The Spaniards still hope for the arrival of their reserve fleet before the American troops.

The German troopship Darmstadt, which has gone on to Kiauchau, is expected back with troops It is stated, apparently with authority although I doubt the truth of the report that the German Consul has asked for barrack accommodation for 5000 troops.

The British cruisers Immortalite and Bonaventure are still here, but the Rattler has gone on to Cebu and Iloilo. We hope to see the Barfleur or Powerful, and perhaps a few more soon.

The French cruisers are the Bruix, Pascal, and Bayard, and there are two Japanese cruisers.

The German cruisers are Kaiserin Augusta, Irene, Cormoran, Prinzess Wilhelm, and Kaiser, and the Deutschland, and Gefion are also expected.

Last Monday morning, the Cormoran created some interest. She left her anchorage, and went cruising about Marivales Bay ad Corregidor, finally disappearing out to sea. The Prinzess Wilhelm came in, from Nagasaki, and anchored close to the Olympia. Just before dark on the same night a steamer was reported entering the Bay. The Concord was sent out to reconnoitre. The stranger turned out to be the Cormoran, which, as soon as she found herself discovered, turned her searchlight full upon the Concord, and kept it there till the Raleigh retaliated by turning her searchlight upon the Cormoran.

It was a trivial incident, but the manœuvre whilst it was being enacted naturally created some stir on board the ships.

Eleven Provinces in Luzon have declared their independence, and probably all have declared by this time, but it takes news such a long time to filter through the rebel lines that you are probably as well informed in Hongkong as we are here. Not a single Spaniard has escaped from the Provinces into Manila, so that the rebels must be keeping a sharp looks out. Not a letter or messenger arrives here from the landward side. The Spaniards captured in the various Provinces are held as prisoners of war, and most of them have been sent to Cavite. Some 200 sick and wounded were sent over to Manila, from Cavite two days ago. They say that food is short at Cavite, but apart from being kept on short rations they were well treated and have no complaints to make.

It is stated that Aguinaldo has had an interview with Vice-Admiral Diedrick Yesterday, his little steam launch was circling round the German flagship, but could not see that any one was allowed on board.

IN PRAISE OF SPANISH BRAVERY.

"El Comercio" of the 15th June contains a letter from Don Jose de Navarro, Spanish Consul in Hongkong, to Admiral Montojo, the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish fleet in the Philippines:—

Muy Senor Mio,—I have the greatest satisfaction in bringing to the notice of your Illustrious Excellency that Ensign Caldivell (Caldwell), Secretary to Rear-Admiral Dewey, has stated in the English Club here that from his chief downwards every officer of the North American fleet admired the bravery and heroism displayed by your Illustrious Excellency and the captains, officers, and crews of the Spanish vessels; and not content with this, he called upon me to tell me the same and thus to render homage of admiration to the noble Spanish sailors. With my heart full of patriotic pride I offer to your Illustrious Excellency and the valiant men who fought, under your orders my most enthusiastic felicitations, in which the Vice-Consul and Secretary of this Consulate unite.

THE U. S. TROOPSHIPS MISSING.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT MANILA UNCHANGED.

HONGKONG, July 1.

The Japanese war vessel "Matsushima arrived today from Manila, which port she left on 28th June. At that time the U. S. troopships had not arrived in the bay, and nothing had been seen of them. The position of affairs was practically unchanged since last advices. Desultory fighting was going on daily around the city between the Spaniards and the rebels. The Akitsushima was the only Japanese war vessel left at Manila, the Matsushima and Akitsushima taking the ran alternately to Hongkong to send off despatches. There were five German men-of-war in the harbour, and four French cruisers. The U. S. troopships having been sighted at Honolulu by the Dorie on 4th June, it was reckoned that even steaming at a very reduced speed the convoy would reach Manila last Sunday. The ships have, for some unaccountable reason, been delayed on the voyage, and possibly when nearing the Philippines have met with the rough weather of the last few days and ran into some bay on the coast for shelter. Another explanation may be that the Charleston has to economise her coal to an 8-knot speed.

We regret to hear that serious dissensions have broken out amongst the rebels.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE service of Mr. G. A. Tweedy, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W-Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 29th June

The service of Surgn Captn G Thomson, M B, M C H, I M S Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Bombay

The services of Surgn Lieut Col D P Macdonald, M D, I M S Bengal, Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, are placed temporarily at the disposal of these Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties in the Settlement

Surg Major H C Hudson, I M S Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, vice Surgn Lieut Col D P Macdonald, M D, I M S

The services of Surgn Capt E A W Hall, M B, C M, I M S Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam

The services of Surgn Capt C E Williams, M B, B S, I M S, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma, with effect from the 27th June

The services of Surgn-Lieut-Col E Mair, M B, I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment as offig Inspr Genl of Jails, Bengal.

The services of Mr. Beharil Lal Gupta, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 1st July 1898.

The services of the R W Thomson, M A, Probationary Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt W Haig, I S C an Asst Commr of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists (on furlough) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the date of his return to duty.

Mr A Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, a Depy Commr of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, with effect from the 22nd April, 1898, vice Mr A Elliott and until further orders.

Mr A Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, a Depy Commr of the 2nd class and offig Civil and Sessions Judge in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed to officiate temporarily and in addition to his own duties, as Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists vice Mr R Obbard, with effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders.

Mr. A Elliott, Civil and Sessions Judge in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

Surgn-Capt G Hamsay, Indian Medical Service Bengal, Offig Residency Surg and ex-officio Asst to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th June, 1898, and until further orders.

Major P J Melvill, I S C, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Col W Loch, or until further orders.

Lieut C B Thornhill, I S C, Cant Magte, Nowgong, and ex-offlia Asst to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, is attached to the Judge Advocate-Genls Dept, for a period of three months probation with effect from the date of joining, under the terms of the despatches published under the notification of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, No 82 Judicial, dated the 27th Jan,

Lieut C E Luard, I S C, is appointed to officiate as Cant Magte, Nowgong, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the 3rd June, 1898, and until further orders

Capt L A Forbes, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd offig 2nd class and Asst Political Agent at Basrah, is granted furlough on medical certificate, for nine months under Article 349 a of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the furlough

Capt C T Uncat, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd offig 2nd class, was posted as First Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Central India, from the 8th April to the 8th May, 1898, both days inclusive

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R A Gamble, offig Accountant Genl, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from the 8th July 1898, and the following arrangements are made during his absence on leave, or until further orders:—Mr W H Dobbie, Deputy Comptroller General, to officiate as Accountant Genl, Punjab, and Mr R N Ray, offig Depy Auditor Genl, to officiate as Depy Comptroller Genl

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified,—With effect from the 23th April, Mr T H Biggs to officiate in class I, Mr W L Harvey to officiate in class II, and Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in class III, of Accountants Genl, Mr J P Bedford to officiate in class I, Mr M F Gauntlett to officiate in class II, and Mr J J Cotton to officiate in class III, of the Enrolled List, With effect from the 25th May

Mr A G Chuckerbutty to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List instead of in class III of Accountants Genl, With effect from the 4th May, Mr H J Brereton to officiate in class I, Mr J A Robertson to officiate in class II, Mr K B Wagle to officiate in class III, Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in class IV, and Mr J S Milne to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List, With effect from the 5th May,—Mr J S Milne to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 20th May—Mr W H Michael to officiate in class III of Accountants Genl Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List instead of in class III of Accountants Genl Mr J J P Bedford to officiate in class II instead of in class I, Mr M F Gauntlett to officiate in class III instead of in class II, Mr J J Cotton to officiate in class IV instead of in class III, Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, and Mr W D Woollam to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 23rd May—Mr K B Wagle to revert to class IV, Mr W J F Williamson to revert to class V, and Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class VI instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr M N Bhattacharya,—Mr K B Wagle to officiate in class III, Mr W J F Williamson to officiate in class IV, and Mr M K Ghatak to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

Mr W H K Mellor, Asst Accountant Genl, Burma, is posted as Asst Accountant Genl, N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 30th June 1898.

Mr U L Majumdar, Asst Accountant Genl, N W Provinces and Oudh, is posted as Asst Accountant Genl, Burma.

Mr J S Milne, Probationer in the office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 28th July

Mr Chuni Lal, Asst Accountant Genl, Bengal, is posted temporarily as Asst Comptroller, India Treasuries, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Milne, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt E H Cole, 11th Regt of Bengal Lancers, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class Kohat Kurram Force, with effect from the 4th July 1898, vice Major Allen, who has vocated.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Lieut H F Strong, Bedfordshire Regt, offig Wing Officer, 8th Regt of Bombay Infy 23rd June 1896, and Lieut E H Oliphant, Devonshire Regt, offig Wing Officer, 23rd or Wallajahbad Regt of Madras Light Infy, 6th July 1898.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval,—To be Lieut—Second Lieut G P O Carnegy, 7th March.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surg Col—Bgde Surgn Lieut Col W E Johnson, M D, with effect from the 30th June 1893, vice Surgn Col D F Bateman whose tour has expired. The tenure of appointment of Surgn Col W E Johnson in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Madras Estab, will reckon from the 30th June 1898.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras—Second class Asst Surgn C B Monisse to be first class Asst Surgn, and third class Asst Surgn G H King to be second class Asst Surgn,—with effect from the 2nd Feb 1898, consequent on the retirement of first class Asst Surgn H Hesterlow.

Second class Asst Surgn J A Reynaud Pope to be first class Asst Surgn and third class Asst Surg N H Carlos to be second class Asst Surgn,—with effect from the 22nd Dec 1897, consequent on the retirement of first class Asst Surgn J J Brodie.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Bengal,

The undermentioned Sub Condrs on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the 14th Dec 1897, A C Calsholme, Asst Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, seconded, W J Ramsay, Asst Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum seconded J P Sydenham, Asst Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, seconded,

Sub-Condor G Arnold, Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, to be Condr, seconded Sub-Condor R Sharpe to be Condr, and Sub-Condr J Riley supernumerary is absorbed in this grade,—with effect from the 25th June vice Conductor G Carter, retired.

8th Regt of Bombay Native Army Infantry—Havildar Bhure Khan, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Own Regt of Bombay Cavy Poona Horse, to be Jemadar, vice Gaja Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Feb 1898

10th Regt of Bombay Light Infantry—Jemadar Ratnuji Salvi to the Subadar, vice Buja-ji Rao Kadam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st may 1898, and Havildar Babaji Rao Sinde to be Jemadar, vice Ratnuji Salvi, promoted, with effect from the 14th May 1898.

20th Regt of Bombay Infantry—Havildar Sham Singh to be Jemadar, supernumerary to the establishment and remaining seconded while employed in the Uganda Regt, with effect from the 15th April 1898.

4th Baluchistan, Duchess of Connaught's Own, Regt of Bombay Infantry—Color Havildar Manga Khan to be Jemadar, supernumerary to the establishment and remaining seconded while employed in the Uganda Regt, with effect from the 15th April 1898.

28th Regt of Bo Infantry Pioneers—Jemadar Sirput Pudwul to be Subadar and Havildar Gomer Khan to be Jemadar, vice Amaji Dulvi, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 29th May 1898.

29th The Duke of Connaught's Own, Regt of Bo Infantry, 2nd Baluch Battan—Subadar Abdur Rahman to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Painiah Shah to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Muhammad Nawaz Khan to be Jemadar, vice Zaman Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th June 1898,

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Batton B B and C I Ry Vol Rifles—Surgn-Lieut Col T H Hendley, C.I.E., V.D. Surgn-Lieut-Col, I M S, resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R K Williams, Examinar of Accounts, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 17th June 1898, under the operation of the rule in Article 520, Civil Service Regulations.

The services of Mr A T Goodfellow, Examiner of Accounts at present employed under the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, are lent to the Burma Railways Company.

Mr J J Mullaly, Ex Engr 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st July during the absence on furlough of Mr T J P Jeffery, or until further orders.

While so officiating Mr Mullaly will hold the temporary rank of Suptdg Engr, 3rd Class, until further orders.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuineness.

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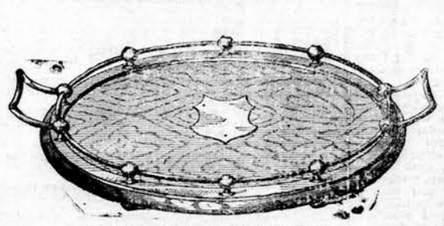

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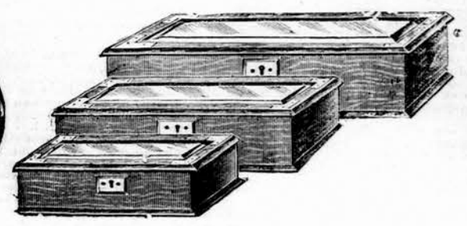

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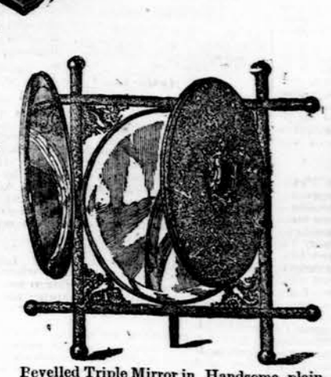

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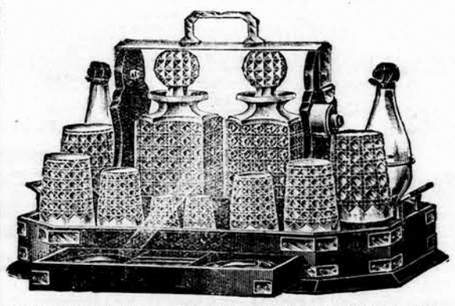

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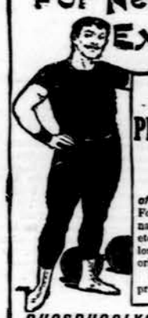

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